THE JERUSALEM
POST

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TIES WITH MALAGASY

MADAGASCAR'S place in Jewish history was assured even before Israel or the Malagasy Republic were founded. The large island in the Indian Ocean a few hundred miles east of the African coast commended itself to the "Jewish experts" of the Nazi Third Reich as an ideal habitat for the Jewish people. They however, later substituted a different solution to the "Jewish Problem" for the "Madagascar Plan."

Out of the tragedy of those years came tremendous changes in the world's political structure — changes which would bring the Jews and the people of Madagascar, renamed Malagasy, together again — but on an entirely different basis. For now the encounter between the Jewish people and the people of Malagasy was to be based upon the integrity and self respect that comes with freedom and independence. When, on June 26, 1960, the Malagasy Republic proclaimed its independence, Israel was among the nations that participated in the celebrations held in the Island's capital of Tananarive and immediately following independence the two nations established diplomatic relations.

In the intervening year ties have been strengthened. The Malagasy Government has already sent ten young people to Israel to participate in various educational programmes such as those of Gadna and Nahal, and one of these students was the daughter of the Malagasy President. Further, one of the most stimulating participants at the Histadrut seminar on the problems of women in Africa was a Malagasy judge, wife of the President of the Malagasy Academy of Science.

But by far the most important event in the short history of the friendship between Israel and Malagasy is the present official visit of President Philibert Tsiranana.

President Tsiranana, credited with naming the French Community, is one of the leading statesmen in this increasingly influential group of Afro-Asian nations. He was the founder and leader of the Social-Democratic Party which achieved independence for his people without strife and without bloodshed. Like many other leaders of new nations President Tsiranana gained his political and administrative experience in the colonial governmental structure. His original training was in the field of education and for many years he taught in various schools in Malagasy, eventually becoming Professor in the Tananarive Technical College.

However, his political abilities led him in a different direction, and as the first President of the sovereign State of Malagasy, which voluntarily retains its membership in the French Community, Mr. Tsiranana is the undisputed leader of his people. Moreover, as head of a socialist country, he is particularly interested in seeing, at first hand, Israel's experiments and achievements in cooperative enterprises and settlements and in the cooperation between labour and capital in business enterprises.

An indication of the importance which President Tsiranana attaches to the visit can be seen by the fact that he is being accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Chief-of-Staff, and by senior government officials. The importance which the people of Israel attach to the visit goes beyond the realm of the formal, the political and economic, as the cheering crowds that greeted the President and his party yesterday amply indicate. Israelis are proud of the fact that President Tsiranana has chosen personally to have a look at what we have accomplished and to appreciate at first hand the problems that still must be solved.

But our feelings and thoughts are animated perhaps even more by quiet reflection on the happy turn that history has taken for both nations. Madagascar is now Malagasy, and the only "plans" and the only "solutions" now under discussion are those which two free and sovereign peoples choose to adopt for their own development. In essence, the people of Israel today are thankful for the fact that, as President Tsiranana attests, the place of Malagasy in the history of the Jewish People is not going to be determined by a tragic past, but by a future that is promising for both nations.

Dayan Differs With B-G On Left Coalition

POST Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan yesterday told a meeting of the Mapai "Young Generation" (Hador Hatzair) election headquarters that he favours a Cabinet with the left-wing parties.

Mr. Dayan explained that it was part of the present trend of Mapai to seek a labour Coalition, with a right-wing opposition. Referring to the embers of the Lavon affair, he urged Mapai not to dwell overlong on the past.

Mr. Dayan was thus the first Mapai leader to come out openly with his views on the future Coalition negotiations. Although Mr. Ben-Gurion has not yet given any public indication of his Coalition preferences, he is reported as being opposed to the renewal of the Coalition with Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda at this stage.

Discussed on Sunday

Mr. Ben-Gurion held consultations on this matter on Sunday with Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Foreign Minister Golda Meir, Mr. Zalman Aranne, and Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almogi.

It is believed in some circles that Mr. Ben-Gurion is likely to coordinate his future moves first of all with Messrs. Eshkol and Aranne and Mrs. Meir, since these veteran party leaders are in a position to influence broad sections of Mapai.

It will be recalled in this connection that Mr. Eshkol was the only Secretariat member at Sunday's meeting of the Secretariat to criticize sharply those who had "harmed the party from within," adding that the party would soon have to decide what to do about those elements.

RELIGIOUS ZEALOTS RAID YOUTH ALIYA RECEPTION CENTRE

Report on Page 3

M'facturers to Pay C-o-L Allowance

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Manufacturers Association Praesidium last night decided to advise all Association members to pay an additional five per cent cost-of-living allowance to their employees—but without signing an agreement with the Histadrut.

The Association blamed the Histadrut and the Government for having created a situation wherein the majority of the labour force was awarded the payment as from July 16. "Under the circumstances," the Association said in a statement, "the Association does not wish to create a state of affairs wherein industrial workers would be the only ones denied this extra pay."

But it was stressed that "the basic dispute" between the Association and the Histadrut and the Government was not settled.

The Praesidium appealed to all employers' organizations to meet to formulate a common stand on the allowance payment scheme and labour relations in the future.

Cyprus Cabinet Splits On Belgrade 'Summit'

NICOSIA (Reuter). — The Cabinet yesterday decided that Archbishop Makarios would take part in the "summit" conference of non-aligned countries, which is to open in Yugoslavia on September 10.

Political sources said that Turkish members of the Cabinet opposed Cypriot participation in the conference. They insisted that the Republic's constitution linked the Island with the Western camp through attachments to Greece, Turkey and Britain.

Adenauer Asks US To Open Talks

BERLIN (Reuter).—West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said yesterday that the future of West Berlin would be negotiated in some weeks or months and he thought the U.S. should take the first step.

The Chancellor was addressing a press conference after a tour of the city's East-West border that brought taunts from Communist loudspeakers and cheers from East Berliners.

Adenauer said he did not believe "just now" that putting the Berlin problem before the U.N. would be successful, but this did not exclude the possibility of such a move one day.

He also said he would have liked to have seen more counter-measures against the East Berlin border closure, which was one move in the "game of chess." He added: "Further things will follow."

In a brief opening statement, Adenauer said two things had made a deep impression on him during his sector border tour:

"Firstly, the excellent attitude of the Berlin population which has been shown towards me with but a very few exceptions.

"Secondly, that it should have been possible to impose such a zone of silence on a city like Berlin."

Crowds Cheer

He said that he discussed with the city government the results for West Berlin of the border closure, but added he would not go into details at this press conference.

As Dr. Adenauer toured the border, a crowd of East Berliners, held back by tense-faced East German police and armed guards, cheered and waved handkerchiefs while an East German loudspeaker blared out slogans against the Chancellor.

At Bernauerstrasse, where a 59-year-old woman earlier in the day plunged to her death in jumping over the border from a third-storey window, people leaned out of windows on the Eastern side waving, and many women wept.

At another point, when Adenauer was about 10 feet from the concrete-block wall dividing the city, a loudspeaker on the Eastern side blared: "Look at his serious face. Remember that somebody else with a serious face chewed the carpet near here" —a reference to Hitler's rages.

East German television filmed him from the East Berlin side, and a water cannon drove up and pointed its hose at him.

East German border guards watched from a nearby roof, and East German police with sub-machineguns stood behind the wall. A long row of East German T-34 tanks also stood by.

When Adenauer arrived earlier at the airport he was greeted by Mayor Willy Brandt, his rival in next month's election for Chancellor and who clashed with him last week over an election speech by Adenauer referring to Brandt's illegitimacy. The two men shook hands.

Thousands of Berliners lined the streets to the Marienfelde refugee camp as Adenauer drove there to meet East Germans who had escaped to the West.

But many others demonstratively went on their way without looking at the Chancellor's motorcade, and some of those lining the route held up posters reading "too late."

(The official Soviet and East German news agencies both described Adenauer's visit as "provocative." Tass said it was "conceived as an act further sharpening the situation and hindering the peaceful solution of the German question."

("Neues Deutschland," the main East German Communist newspaper, said that when a German peace treaty was signed later this year, no one would be able to cross East German air space and territory without East German agreement.) (See Mikoyan — Page 4).

British Stage Alert

Adenauer arrived for his day's visit soon after British troops with armoured Centurion tanks and Scout cars staged an alert test in the British sector which an army spokesman said was designed to keep everyone in the infantry brigade group here on his toes.

The exercise, described by the spokesman as a "complete success," was followed soon afterwards by the withdrawal of a company of the Welch Regiment from the border between the British sector and East Germany.

The company was deployed there on Monday with four Centurion tanks barely 500 metres from the border after East German troop carriers and soldiers arrived to protect a group of uniformed men erecting a barbed-wire fence.

Leftists Win in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (Reuter).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan's leftist Progressive People's Party yesterday secured an absolute majority in British Guiana's first internal self-government election. It secured 19 of the 35 Legislative Assembly seats.

The P.P.P.'s main rival, the People's National Congress, has won nine seats so far and the United Force has won two. Five results have still to be declared.

Observers said the final result would probably give Dr. Jagan's party 21 seats.

In the neat professional tactics of the P.P.P., which contested only 29 seats, many Guianans saw the hand of Janet, Dr. Jagan's American-born wife. She was not a candidate herself, but is expected to be nominated President of the new Senate.

The Governor, Sir Ralph Grey, is expected today to ask Dr Jagan to form a government.

Polling was calm, after an election campaign which at times threatened to break out into violence between the predominantly Indian P.P.P. and the mainly African P.N.C.

Dr. Jagan's first move may be to renew his demand for "immediate" independence within the Commonwealth. Britain agrees in principle to independence but not before 12 months from the date of this election.

Meanwhile, Britain will retain responsibility for British Guiana's defence and external affairs and will only gradually relinquish control of the police, judicial and civil services.

Janet and Cheddi Jagan

Dr. Jagan has said he will seek early U.S. financial aid under the "alliance for progress" plan agreed to at the recent Inter-American Economic Conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay. But he has specified his country's right to get aid wherever it can.

Soustelle Reveals He's Fled France

PARIS (Reuter).—M. Jacques Soustelle, former Gaullist Cabinet Minister who became one of the French President's strongest critics, broke a four-month silence yesterday to disclose in a newspaper interview that he had fled the country.

An advance copy of extracts from the interview in the right-wing weekly newspaper "Carrefour," issued to the press last night, began with the preface: "In the interview with Jacques Soustelle which "Carrefour" publishes this week, the former Minister begins by explaining why he thought it necessary to take refuge outside France."

It quoted M. Soustelle as saying: "During the events of April (the time of the Algiers military *putsch*) I knew that the Government, or rather the Presidency of the Republic, had given orders to the police to hunt me.

"This was, moreover, announced by the State radio. Before that, in January, 1960, when the Algerian patriots built barricades and while I was still a member of the Government, the order to arrest me had been given and was cancelled a little later, otherwise we would have seen the rather exceptional spectacle of a Minister seized by the police as he left the Cabinet meeting.

U.S. for Bizerta Parley But Unsure on Draft

UNITED NATIONS. — Mr. Adlai Stevenson, speaking at the special session of the General Assembly appealed for early negotiations to solve the "deplorable" Bizerta dispute. But the U.S. delegate did not think it useful for the Assembly to adopt a resolution which "would only prolong the present stalemate." The session will be resumed this morning.

The Assembly had before it a draft resolution tabled by 32 states calling for "immediate negotiations to devise peaceful and agreed measures in accordance with the principles of the Charter for the withdrawal of all French armed forces from Tunisian territory."

French diplomats were reliably reported to be under orders from Paris not to set foot in the U.N. enclave while the Bizerta problem is before the Assembly.

Thus the boycott was the most rigid ever applied by a member state, observers said. On other occasions states had representatives in the gallery to hear the proceedings, and they were often active in backstage lobbying.

'Shameless' Attack

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson of the U.S. accused the Soviet Union of cynical suppression of freedoms while trying to picture the Western Powers as supporters of colonialism. He was replying to Monday's attack by Soviet delegate Platon D. Morozov on foreign-held military bases, especially those of the U.S.

Mr. Stevenson called Mr. Morozov's attack "shameless." He compared the record of the Soviet Union with that of France, which had freed numerous territories since World War II, while Soviet armies were still in Poland, East Germany and Hungary, 16 years after the Armistice.

"The Soviet record of cynical suppression of freedom and self-determination is in sharp contrast with the self-righteousness of its remarks," Mr. Stevenson commented.

The main aim of the debate, he said, was the return of peace to North Africa. The background of the dispute was clear, and the facts had been clearly set forth.

Mr. Stevenson said his Government took a "most serious view" of the Bizerta crisis and had tried fruitlessly for several weeks to bring the two sides together.

Agrees with Argentina

He said the position set forth by the Argentine delegate, who spoke just before him, as one that the U.S. and many others agreed was proper.

"There cannot be any question as to Tunisia's sovereignty over Bizerta," he said, but there was the problem of how to relate this sovereignty to the present dispute.

Mr. Stevenson said the U.S. hoped for a speedy withdrawal of French troops and that Tunisia would refrain from hindering communications around Bizerta.

He added that he did not believe it was useful for the Assembly to adopt a resolution which, regardless of its merits, would only serve to prolong the present stalemate. The U.S. would be guided by this view in determining its vote.

Mr. Morozov took the floor to reply as soon as Mr. Stevenson finished. He said that the world looked for "concrete action" from the U.S. which was sidestepping the issue with "slander and defamation."

He declared that the Assembly was entitled to ask the U.S. representative what kind of negotiations he wants, what goal he seeks.

"Does the U.S. delegation acknowledge the need for the immediate evacuation of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Paris Silent On Assembly Debate

B MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The French Government has absolutely refused — contrary to certain press reports — to discuss with anyone, even with its closest Allies, the U.N. debate on Bizerta.

Various countries, including the newly independent African states belonging to the French Community, who addressed themselves to the Quai d'Orsay with a view to consultation and in expectation of guidance, were informed that the Foreign Ministry was under strict instructions from the Elysee Palace, that is President de Gaulle, to ignore completely the U.N. proceedings, which Paris considers illegal. As far as France is concerned, the debate just does not count, although undoubtedly the attitude adopted by her friends is being closely watched.

State, Capital Greet Malagasy President as He Begins Visit

With Foreign Minister, C-o-S

The President of Malagasy and Mrs. Philibert Tsiranana were warmly greeted by the people of Jerusalem last night at the outset of their six-day state visit to Israel.

The President, accompanied by President Ben-Zvi, followed by Mrs. Tsiranana and Mrs. Ben-Zvi in the second car, was greeted at the entrance to the Capital by acting Mayor Moshe Gevirtzman, who tendered him the traditional symbols of Jewish hospitality, bread and salt. The Deputy Mayor, Rabbi Moshe Porush, invoked a blessing of welcome as President Tsiranana covered his head with a straw hat.

The motorcade entered the Capital at 7.30, behind a police motorcycle escort, and drove through a line of torch-bearing youngsters to receive the Municipality's welcome. Members of the City Council and other senior city officials were present.

After the ceremony, three Municipality youth bands struck up, and the motorcade, now led by a mounted guard of honour, made its way through the city's main thoroughfare to the King David Hotel.

The flags of Israel and Malagasy (the latter red, green, and white) decorated the route, and banners proclaiming Israel-Malagasy friendship were stretched overhead. Hundreds of well-wishers lined the streets, clapping and cheering as the guests drove past.

Broad Smiles

Upon reaching the hotel, the crowd of awaiting guests clapped politely, and President Tsiranana, obviously warmed by the friendly reception through which he had just passed, waved and smiled broadly.

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi took their leave, and President Tsiranana, Mrs. Tsiranana, and their daughter, Ruffine, were conducted to the royal suite overlooking the Old City.

Accompanying the President are the Foreign Minister, Mr. Albert Sylla, the Malagasy Chief of Staff, Gabriel Ramanantsoa, and other senior government officials.

Later in the evening President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a dinner in honour of President and Mrs. Tsiranana at Beit Hanassi.

This morning, President Tsiranana will visit Mt. Herzl, and then, accompanied by his wife, will call on President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi at Beit Hanassi. Mr. Tsiranana will then open, at the International Cultural Centre for Youth, an exhibition of painting by his country's children.

Following a reception at the Hebrew University, the Acting Mayor and Mrs. Gevirtzman will entertain President and Mrs. Tsiranana at luncheon at the Holyland Hotel.

In the late afternoon President Tsiranana will meet with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, and in the evening President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will be hosts at an official reception given in honour of President and Mrs. Tsiranana at Beit Hanassi.

Mr. Tsiranana and his party were welcomed at Lydda Airport with full state ceremonial. As the President stepped out of the El Al Boeing which had brought them from Paris, an artillery unit at the far end of the runway fired a 21-gun salute and the crowd massed on the flag-bedecked terrace cheered and clapped.

Nahal Units

Mr. Tsiranana waved happily and the crowd burst into renewed clapping.

Drawn up on the runway were two companies of Nahal soldiers and a Defence Forces band. Mr. Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and their ladies, Foreign Minister Golda Meir, Minister of Police Behor Shitrit, the Chief of Staff and the French Charge d'Affaires waited in a group at the foot of the aircraft's gangway.

For a moment there was a suspenseful silence, then a flight of Mysteres saluted overhead and the distinguished guest and his party, who had seemed momentarily frozen, came to life. The President walked down the gangway steps, shook hands, posed for numerous pictures, then stood to attention while the band played the Malagasy national anthem and Hatikva.

Mr. Tsiranana reviewed the guard of honour at a brisk pace; others in his party stood chatting with the Israeli ministers and officials.

Five minutes before the visitors' plane flew in, an army helicopter fluttered down bringing Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Gurion from Sde Boker. The Prime Minister was wearing a blue suit and open-necked shirt. A minute or so after he had shaken hands with the long line of diplomats, President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi arrived in their car.

In his speech of welcome, President Ben-Zvi declared that Mr. Tsiranana's visit would contribute to the friendship and cooperation between Israel and the Ma-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

President Tsiranana, reviewing the guard of honour, on his arrival yesterday at Lydda Airport.
(Photo by Rosenblum)

N. Rhodesian Party H.Q. Razed As 'Near-Emergency' Decreed

LUSAKA, N. Rhodesia (Reuter).—Headquarters of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) in Luapula Province were burned down yesterday as the Government announced a state of near-emergency there and in the neighbouring Northern Province.

A Government spokesman said it was thought the fire was started by Africans who were against what he said was a UNIP campaign of arson and sabotage in the area.

The measures brought into force in the Luapula and Northern provinces announced in a special issue of the territory's Government Gazette, come after disturbances this month in which 16 Africans were killed in clashes with security forces and hundreds arrested.

In Luapula Province, the UNIP party, which is the main African Nationalist party and is led by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, was declared illegal. This follows similar action on August 9 in Northern Province, when the party's Youth League was also banned in the Northern and Western Provinces.

In both the Luapula and Northern provinces, the Government's powers were extended yesterday so that persons may be detained for 24 hours without arrest warrants. In Luapula Province, meetings of more than three persons were banned.

Powers were also announced for the direction of labour.

A police spokesman here said that more arrests have been made in the Northern Province. In Isoka district, a UNIP member was arrested on a charge of setting fire to a village.

Three UNIP officials were sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour for supporting violence at Nakonde, near the Tanganyika border.

Police said security forces are operating in the Northern Province after reports of more road blocks.

Mr. Kaunda has launched a civil disobedience "master plan" in protest against the proposed new constitution for Northern Rhodesia. Four days ago he publicly burned his identity card, and called for a British Commission of Inquiry to investigate the situation in Northern Rhodesia.

Kenyatta Accepts Israel Invitation

POST Diplomatic Reporter

Mr. Jomo Kenyatta has accepted a formal invitation to visit Israel. The invitation was extended on Sunday, immediately after the African nationalist leader had received the news that all restrictions on his movements had been lifted.

The Kenya Government officials bearing the release orders entered Mr. Kenyatta's quarters when he was meeting with the Honorary Israel Consul in Nairobi, Mr. Israel Somen. On the spot, Mr. Somen conveyed the Israel Government's congratulations, and formally invited Mr. Kenyatta to Israel.

Mr. Kenyatta accepted the invitation, noting that "Israel and Kenya have much in common historically." He also expressed his appreciation for Israel's assistance to Kenya in the form of training courses and seminars.

(Meeting with Governor—P.4)

Riots Shake English Town

MIDDLESBROUGH, England (Reuter). — A gang of youths attacked three Pakistan High Commission officials in this northern industrial town on Monday night, a police court heard yesterday.

The incident followed a week-end of disturbances which has shaken the town and its 130,000 inhabitants, about 3,000 of them Coloured.

Police arrested three of the youths, two of whom appeared in court and were sent to prison for one month each. The third was in hospital.

Eight other persons, including two women, were before the court on charges connected with racial disturbances, in the centre of the city's coloured area, on Monday night and over the week-end. Six were sent to prison for periods ranging from one to three months; the other two were fined.

It was the second time in two days that the Middlesbrough courtroom had been dominated by cases arising out of the four days of violence in the area. On Monday, 16 men were sent to prison for between one and six months. Others were sent to detention centres, fined or remanded.

The incidents all took place near the spot where an 18-year-old White youth was stabbed to death on Friday night. An Arab has since been charged with his murder.

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With great sorrow we announce the passing of my dear husband, our father and our grandfather

N.I. Mindel (MIN) ז"ל

The funeral cortege will leave Ziv Hospital, Jerusalem, today, August 23, at 12 noon. The burial will take place at 3.30 p.m. at Ma'agan Michael.

Marjorie Mindel
Yehuda and Tamar Mindel
Ruth and Dr. H. Beham and children
Aviva and Eli Zamir and children

We regret to announce the passing of

Nathan Katzenellenbogen ז"ל

in Johannesburg, on Sunday, August 20

The funeral will take place on Monday, August 21, at Kiryat Shaul, Tel Aviv, at 1 p.m. The cortege will leave from Ichilov Hospital, Tel Aviv, at 12 noon.

Social & Personal

The Ivory Coast Defence Minister, Mr. Jean Banny, yesterday morning visited the Atomic Reactor at Nahal Sorek. In the afternoon, Mr. Banny visited a Nahal base.

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The Management of the Tiberias Hot Springs gave a lunch at the Galei Kinneret Hotel yesterday in honour of 130 members of the Fifth World Assembly of the Israel Medical Association. The Mayor of Tiberias, Mr. Moshe Czahar, was among those present.

•

The Secretary of the Board of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, Mr. Ze'ev Onn, has gone on leave for 10 days.

•

A farewell reception for Cantor Moshe Koussevitzy and Mrs. Koussevitzky was held last night at the home of the secretary of the Journalists' Association, Mr. Moshe Ron.

•

Dr. Michael Michaeli, of the Falk Foundation, will speak on "Israel's Foreign Exchange System" at the Haifa Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, at 1 p.m. today.

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"The Tokyo Story," a film strip about Rotary International's recent annual conventions, will be shown today at the Jerusalem Rotary Club, at the Y.M.C.A., 1:15 p.m.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial ceremony was held yesterday at Beit Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem, on the tenth anniversary of the death of Leo Hermann. Mr. Moshe Ussishkin and Dr. Paul Meretz delivered eulogies. After the ceremony, a visit was paid to his grave in the Sanhedria Cemetery.

David Asseo Elected Turkish Chief Rabbi

ISTANBUL (INA). — Rabbi David Asseo was elected Chief Rabbi of Turkey on Monday by religious and lay delegates of the country's Jewish communities.

Rabbi Asseo, 47, has been Secretary to the Chief Rabbinate and Director of the Istanbul Rabbinical Seminary. He was chosen from among six candidates.

The post had been vacant since Rabbi Raphael Saban died several years ago.

Norway Wood in Memory Of Youth Aliya Victims

OSLO (Itim). — A wood that was planted and tended by the Norwegian Scout Movement in memory of 34 Youth Aliya children from North Africa who perished in an airplane crash near here 11 years ago will be dedicated at a special ceremony on September 3.

The wood was planted on the hill south of Oslo where the accident occurred. Only one child survived, Yitzhak Elal, who now lives in Israel.

Malagasy

(Continued from Page 1)

lagasy Republic. The Malagasy President said in his reply that he would be "happy to strengthen the links of friendship between our two countries."

After their short speeches, the two Presidents drove off together to Jerusalem.

Our Paris Correspondent writes:

During the week he has just spent in France, M. Tsiranana studied the sociological and cultural aspects of life in Israel — he is already conversant with its political setup—in books and pamphlets provided on request by the Israel Embassy.

At a reception held at the Malagasy Embassy here, M. Tsiranana declared to the Israeli Chargé d'Affaires in the hearing of a large circle of guests, "There are countries which call themselves socialist but do not practice real socialism. But in Israel, where not everybody is a socialist, there is genuine socialism."

"As soon as I get to Israel," he added, "I'll follow the example of informality set by your President and take off my tie and unbutton my shirt."

A large group of Israelis saw M. Tsiranana of at Orly airport, where the French Government gave a cocktail party in the President's honour.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

WEDNESDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: B.O.A.C. 309 from Teheran — 0625. El Al 306 from Nicosia — 1010. El Al 326 from Paris and New York — 1650. El Al 304 from New York, London and Amsterdam — 1745. El Al 406 from Vienna and Rome — 1840. El Al 316 from Istanbul — 1815. B.E.A. 264 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 2015. Swissair 330 from Zurich and Athens — 2100. El Al 434 from Munich and Athens — 2140.

DEPARTURES: El Al 305 to Nicosia — 0700. El Al 433 to Athens and Munich — 0800. TWA 901 to Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and New York — 0840. El Al 231 to Rome, London and New York — 0900. B.O.A.C. 309 to Geneva, London and New York — 0910. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 1000. Olympic 603 to Athens — 1020. El Al 315 to Istanbul — 1200.

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MADAME BUTTERFLY: 24/8
CARMEN: Aug. 26

Sale of tickets for the performance of
SAMI MOLCHO
at the Orah hall Haifa, on Friday, August 25,
at the Maccabi ticket office, Tel. 4613, and at the Garbel office

Sweden to Stay Out Of Common Market

STOCKHOLM, (Reuter). — The Swedish Government has decided not to follow the example of Britain and Denmark and seek membership in the European Common Market, the Prime Minister, Mr. Tage Erlander, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a metal workers' congress, he said the Rome Treaty in its present form could not be reconciled with the Swedish policy of neutrality.

"Sweden's foreign policy is generally described as freedom from alliances in time of peace, neutrality in war. We have noted that the Swedish neutrality policy has in recent years won greater respect from the major powers," Mr. Erlander said.

"Today, the neutral states make up a clear majority among the members of the United Nations. Wide support is given elsewhere to new nations' efforts to follow a neutral policy and it would be surprising if Western countries force through a policy which will create difficulty for the foreign policy of the small neutral states," he added.

Neo-Nazi Youth Meet In West Germany

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The neo-Nazi "Young European Legion" held a congress at Badenfelde, West Germany, last month, despite a ban imposed by the State of Hesse's Minister of Interior, it was reported by the French neo-Nazi weekly "Rivarol."

Among the resolutions adopted was one denouncing the Eichmann trial as being "of direct help to the Soviet Union" and another expressing opposition to co-existence — in other words advocating war. "Rivarol," which gives the Bonn address of the "Young European Legion" as P.O.B. 1642, announces an imminent gathering in an unspecified locality of a larger international congress of neo-Nazi youth movements.

FIFTH TEST DRAWN

LONDON (Reuter). — The fifth and final cricket test between England and Australia ended in a draw here yesterday.

Australia, who retained the Ashes, won the series by two matches to one.

Scores in the final test: England 256 and 370 for eight; Australia 494.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETES LEAVE FOR SOFIA

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Academic Sport Union team of 11 basketball players, trainer, two gymnasts and a fencer left for Sofia yesterday by Sabena to take part in the Third Students' Universiada. (Itim)

Arms Floated by His Side As Titov Slept in Space

MOSCOW (Reuter).—It is easy to sleep in outer space, according to the latest instalment of Soviet cosmonaut Gherman Titov's space-flight account published in yesterday's "Pravda."

"There is nothing to turn over on," he wrote. "Limbs do not become numb. You feel as though you are on top of a sea wave."

Major Titov wrote that his lunch aboard the spaceship consisted of soup, meat puree, liver paste and black currant juice.

A few drops of the juice escaped from its toothpaste-like tube and hung before his face, like berries, he said. He scooped them up in the cap of the tube and swallowed them.

He also had biscuits and pieces of vitamin bread.

He had difficulty in orientating his movements because of unpleasant sensations due to disturbances in his inner ear. He strapped himself in his couch to sleep, but awoke three times, once to find his arms floating in the air by his side. He tucked them under the straps to keep them under control.

Major Titov said he used a hand-operated film camera to shoot scenes of the earth and sky from space.

Major Titov's pulse and breathing rate showed no abnormal change during the 25-hour flight, according to graphs published yesterday in the Soviet journal, "Medical Worker."

MAJOR DISASTER IN OUTER SPACE — 800 million years ago

BERKELEY, California (AP). — News of a gigantic disaster in space has just reached earth.

A star, perhaps about the size of our sun, suddenly exploded, consuming within seconds any nearby planet or living thing.

This happened some 800 million years ago. But the news has just arrived in the form of brilliant light from the explosion. It took the light that long to get here, travelling at 186,000 miles a second.

Dr. Fritz Zwicky of Mount Palomar Observatory in California, announced the discovery on Monday to the International Astronomical Union. He said it was the most distant known supernova, or star explosion.

He sighted it two months ago within a few days after the light arrived. The light is 100 to 1,000 million times brighter than our sun and is far brighter than the entire small galaxy in which the disaster occurred.

Dr. Zwicky thinks 10 million stars can sometimes blow up in chain reactions with a kind of "star gun" action, shooting them and their remnants out in great luminous bridges of stars and debris. Exactly what causes a supernova is not known. They are rare, occurring once every 300 years in any galaxy, each of which contains up to hundreds of billions of stars.

Shamir's 'War' Staged in Italy

PISA (Reuter). — The Italian premiere of the play, "The War of the Sons of Light," by the Israeli author Moshe Shamir, will take place in a bombed-out theatre here this evening.

Mr. Shamir, a 40-year-old Israeli, has come here for the event. The Israel Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Maurice Fischer, is expected to attend the opening night.

Franco Henriquez, who is directing, has chosen the ruins of Pisa's Politeama Theatre, wrecked by an air raid during the last war, as a fitting setting for the play. It is being staged in Italian by the Institute of Popular Drama of San Miniato.

Keren Hayesod Chided For 'Civic Disloyalty'

The Committee for the Protection of Jerusalem's Woodwork Industry has decided to protest to the Keren Hayesod for ordering the furniture for the Jerusalem office of Dr. Israel Goldstein, recently appointed Chairman of Keren Hayesod, from outside of Jerusalem, the spokesman of the Jerusalem Labour Council announced yesterday.

The committee consists of representatives of manufacturers and workers.

Popular Loan Prizes Awarded

TEL AVIV. — In the drawing of the Popular Loan-1950, Series A Number 33, which took place on Monday in Jerusalem, Number 55213, Sub-Series 4, won IL15,000.

Sub-series 5 of the same number won IL5,000, and sub-series 3, 2 and 1 each won IL2,000.

Other prizes of IL1,000, IL500, IL250, and IL50 were drawn.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming. Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel. Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:—**

Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• **Tours:—**

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yiskor) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness." Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew). 11 a.m. (English), Lobby of the out-patient clinic, Bus No. 19. Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **New Israel Films:**

Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:—**

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech: Daily 10 a.m.—1; 4-8 p.m.

Rina Gallery, 12 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523. Exhibition of paintings by David Sharir. Daily: 9-1, 4-7, 9-11.

Artists' House. Paintings by Dr. Paul Loewy and Dan Hoffner, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibition on the occasion of the Third World Congress of Jewish Studies. New finds from the Judean Desert: "Cave of the Treasure": Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Exhibit of the month: Pontius Pilate inscriptions from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-5.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Political advice — Honoré Daumier, 56 lithographs from the Museum's collection. Modern American Drawings (loan from Museum of Modern Art, New York); Zoo-scapes — Else Buki (USA). Wood-cuts from the Museum's collection. 9-1, 3.30-5. Bezalel Art Library.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

• **Zoo:—**

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; 8 a.m.—7 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:—**

Casba Bar-Restaurant, 33 Rehov Tirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL4. Aperitif. Dinner Dance. Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Dolphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists, Tel. 22973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

• **Savyon:—**

For dancing & international atmosphere the JET CLUB, Avia Hotel—Savyon, Israel's newest, most attractive. Sherut from Tel Aviv by Kopel Tours.

• **Tourist Service:—**

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 36825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 8 a.m.—7 p.m.

• **Tours:—**

Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21811.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**

Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—**

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; Sat., 10-1.

Ancient Glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region: Museum Ha'aretz, 1-8.

Tel Aviv Museum:

1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd. Closed till Aug. 24.

2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. 180 selected graphic prints by Picasso, 10-1, 4-7.

Modern Paintings by Joseph Buria. Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**

Works by the late painter Menachem Shemi (Shmidt), Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Wood-Cuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7. Saturdays, 10-1 only.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request, re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

• **The Little Opera:—**

Chamber Music Association: "The Pharmacist", Beit Rothschild, 8.30.

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For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522 256.4, 249 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.15 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert; Mozart: "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" (Conductor: Bruno Walter); Schubert: Marche Militaire; Brahms: Variations on a theme by Haydn (Conductor: Bruno Walter); Morton Gould: Latin-America Sinfonetto. 12.00 Musical Miniatures. 12.30 French Lesson, ed. by M. Katan, presented by E. Sofer. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 "Be'oholei Tora." 5.15 First Broadcast: Elyakim Taussig — Piano; Beethoven: Fantasy Op. 77; Yitzhak Edel: Israeli Dance; Bartok: Ostinato from "Microcosmos." 5.35 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.50 Recordings of the Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra: Ben-Haim: 1) 3 Songs Without Words; 2) "My Mother's Picture" (Conductor: Paul Ben-Haim; Soloist: Ziva Loewenberg — Soprano); Lex van Delden: Trumpet Concerto (Conductor: Mendi Rodan; Soloist: Pierre Tibot); Samuel Adler: Summer Theatre (Conducted by the Composer). 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 Oriental Music. 7.50 The Radio Magazine. 7.55 "Words & Music." Second in the series of programmes about words in Literature — produced and presented by Natan Mishory. 2) Baroque Composers. 8.25 Requests for Songs & Dances. 8.50 Bible Reading: Nehemia chaps. 1 & 2. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Opera: Puccinni: "Il Tabarro" — "The Cloak" (new recording). 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.33 "Writers' Diaries." 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

469, 422 & 202.7 M.

Commercial Programme: 2.50 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tune and Melody. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New Records. 6.17 "Why Not?" with D. Ben-Avi & R. Michaeli. 6.40 "The Soloist". 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment '61." 10.15 "From the Newsroom." 10.17 Nations' Songs. 10.42 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.10 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to the U.K. 10.15 News. 10.25 From East to West. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 7.10 From the Federation. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME

(216, 225 and 235 M.):

6.00 Opening. 6.03 Songs at Your Request. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Encore". 7.30 Opera Tunes. 8.00 "Jazz Club." 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 Military Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 "Troupe 89 Conquers Lydda Again." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News, News Comment, In the Jewish World.

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LAW REPORT

THE JERUSALEM POST August 23, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Witkon and Cohn

The Mutawalli of the Wakf Alla Eldin Ashkunta, Appellant, v. The Development Authority, Respondent (C.A. 292/60).

Wakf Land May Be Requisitioned

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on June 28, 1960 (in Land Settlement Case 88).

Wakf land was requisitioned by the Development Authority under the Land Acquisition (Validation of Acts & Compensation) Law, 1953. The Mutawalli of the Wakf objected to the requisition, his Counsel arguing that the Land Acquisition Law is applicable to "property" and not to land and that property does not include wakfs.

Judge Raveh of the Tel Aviv District Court dismissed this objection, whereupon the Mutawalli appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. I. Ben-Ishai appeared for the appellants and Dr. A. Eltias, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondent.

Judgment

The President, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that the purpose of the Land Acquisition (Validation of Acts & Compensation) Law, 1953, is obviously to enable the land to be acquired in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Law. Furthermore, he continued, "property" is defined in the law as being "land," and "land", in accordance with the Interpretation Ordinance is land of any nature, including wakfs. But, he continued, the same conclusion could be reached without recourse to the Interpretation Ordinance for "land" in its ordinary everyday sense means all manner of land, the Law not drawing any lines of demarcation or differentiating in any way between the different types of land so as to exclude wakf land from its application.

The appellant's Counsel, continued the President, had attempted to argue that "property" includes only such land as is marketable, or transferable, whereas wakf land cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of. But he had failed to bring any precedents to substantiate this completely new theory. In addition, he held, the term "property" is much broader than "land" and by defining property as "land" the legislator obviously intended excluding movable property while at the same time not excluding land on which there are buildings, trees and so forth.

As to the appellant's argument that section 24 of the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Law, 1943, expressly permits the acquisition of wakf property whereas the law of 1953 makes no specific mention of such property, it is incorrect, held the President, because all that section 24 does is to lay down to whom the compensation from acquired wakf land should be paid and who should be regarded as the representative of the wakf for purposes of that law. The Knesset however, evidently did not regard any such provision as necessary when it passed the Land Acquisition (Validation & Compensation) Law.

In short, held the President, the Land Acquistion Law of 1953 is applicable to wakf land and the appeal should be dismissed.

Judgment given on June 14, 1961.

Cables in Brief

WHO. — The Arab League yesterday signed an agreement in Geneva with the U.N. World Health Organization "to cooperate in all matters that arise in matters of health".

DO-GOODER. *— A young Italian armed with a small saw walked up to the Leaning Tower of Pisa on Monday night. Stopped by a constable, he explained: "I want to straighten it." He was sent to hospital for observation.*

CRUISE. — Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco are to set sail tonight for Lebanon aboard Greek shipowner Aristotle Onassis' yacht, the Christina. Another passenger will be Miss Maria Callas, the singer.

FISH. — Fishing near Somers Point, New Jersey, on Monday, George Shaffer, 30, caught a small black bass which he swung around in triumph until it landed in his mouth. Although friends hurried him to hospital, he was dead on arrival.

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CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

3.30, 7, 9. p.m.

CHEN: School for Scoundrels
EDEN: Ivanhoe
EDISON: Un Soir sur la Plage
HABIRAH: Upstairs and Downstairs
JERUSALEM: North by North West
ORGIL: Lesson in Love
ORION: South Pacific
ORNA: Sanctuary
RON: The Old Yeller
SEMADAR: Kammennui Zvetok
STUDIO: Orfeu Negro
TEL OR: The Thief of Baghdad
ZION HALL: Shane

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: Revolt of the Slaves
ARMON DAVID: The Long Arm
BEN YEHUDA: Le Voyage en Ballon
CHEN: No Love for Johnnie
EDEN: All and Veil
ESTHER: "Cimarron"
GAT: Wild Strawberries
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: Ni Vu... Ni Connu...
MIGDALOR: Cera Bella
MOGRABI: Pepe
OPHIR: "Visit to a Small Planet"
ORION: She Didn't Say No
PARIS: School for Scoundrels
PEER: Suspicion
SHDEROTH: The Story of Ruth
TAMAR: L'Amour c'est mon Métier
TCHELET: The Virgin Spring
TEL AVIV: The Big Show
YARON: The World of Susie Wong
ZAMIR: Women in Prison
RAMAT GAN: Spartacus
ZAFON: Exodus (4 and 8 p.m.)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: A Nice Little Bank that Should be Robbed
ARMON: Les Bois des Amants
ATZMON: Magic Boy
CHEN: The Riksha Man
EN DOR: Don't Give Up the Ship
GAL OR: One Foot in Hell
MAY: The Magnificent Seven
MORIAH: Ocean's 11
MIRON: Nor the Moon by Night
ORAH: Roman Holiday
ORION: Aventuras de Joselito y Pulgarcito
ORLY: Inherit the Wind
PEER: La Rue aux Filles
TAMAR: Zwischen Zeit und Ewigkeit

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After being received at Sde Dov, the President and his party will pass along the following route: from Sde Dov via Ramat Aviv district, Natanya Road, Rehov Arlosoroff, Rehov Weizmann, Sderot Hamelech Shaul, Rehov Hubermann, Rothschild Blvd., Allenby Rd. — to the Municipality Building, 27 Rehov Bialik, where they will be welcomed by the members of the Municipality.

At 7 p.m. the President will leave the Municipality Building via Rehov Idelson, Pinsker, Dizengoff Sq., Dizengoff Rd., Nordau Blvd., to his residence at the Sheraton Hotel.

Residents of the city are requested to decorate their houses and shops on the route with Israel flags.

Citizens of Tel Aviv-Yafo, please accord the distinguished guest and his party a warm welcome.

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The Hand That Rocks the Cradle

Pakistan President Sees Improving Women's Position Urgent for Country's Development

By LOUIS FISHER

PAKISTAN, one of the world's great underdeveloped countries, is beginning to make progress thanks, her citizens gratefully admit, to American aid and to the efforts of her new President, burly, outspoken Field Marshall Ayub Khan who visited the United States last month.

In the suburbs of Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city, and of Lahore, Dacca, and other metropolitan centres, one sees many new factories turning out machinery and innumerable products never before available to Pakistanis. But these welcome signs of economic advance touch only a small percentage of Pakistan's nearly one hundred million inhabitants. The really significant progress is being made elsewhere; among the peasants and the women, the two largest and most retarded classes in all eastern countries.

When people in the West think of underdeveloped nations in Latin America, Africa, and Asia they see poverty, illiteracy, disease, overpopulation, lack of technical knowhow, and shortage of working capital for investment. These, however, are merely symptoms. The true trouble, which produces the symptons, lies much deeper — in the minds, habits, customs, and traditions of the bulk of the inhabitants. It is at that level that President Ayub has commenced to work with characteristic courage and energy. In Karachi I talked to him, and others, about his recent reforms.

President Ayub realizes that unless he improves the condition of women, who constitute one half of the population of Pakistan, his attempts at raising living standards must fail no matter how much money and armament he receives from America or how many factories are erected.

Women are the buyers of the world. In considerable measure the prosperity of the U.S. and western Europe is due to the effective demand of women for the good things of life. When a wife can say to her husband, or a grown daughter to her father, "I need a new dress for our next party," or, "We ought to have a larger house," or, "The family would be better off with a second car," that means more spending and an additional effort on the part of the income-earner to earn more income. Equally, western women go out and seek gainful employment to provide for themselves. But in underdeveloped countries, particularly in the Moslem Orient, women rarely go visiting with their menfolk, seldom are allowed to work in offices or factories or anywhere except on their own farm, and are usually condemned to perpetual isolation in the rear of the house. They therefore are neither customers nor producers and do not act as a spur on the economic efforts of the husbands or fathers and brothers. Until the recent past in almost all Islamic nations women had no legal rights and belonged to the lowest stratum of society. In addition, the Koran permitted polygamy, an institution which tended further to degrade the position of women.

Ancient Customs Uprooted

These facts of life are centuries-old and few rulers have wished or dared to alter them. President Ayub, however, has taken the bull by the horns and ancient customs by the roots and is pulling Pakistan's womanhood and thereby the entire nation into the modern age.

The new law code recently enacted under President Ayub's guidance in effect abolishes polygamy. In deference to the Holy Koren, polygamy remains possible, but it is ringed around with so many provisions and restrictions that for all practical purposes this old Mohammedan institution has been abolished in Pakistan.

Civil Registration

The new ordinance furthermore makes mandatory the civil registration of marriages. Hitherto, marriages were performed by a religious dignitary who, in most cases, paid scant attention to the prohibition of marriages below the minimum age. The result was the joining in wedlock of boys and girls in their early teens. The civilian registrar of marriages will now refuse to record or validate any marriage in which the husband is under eighteen or the wife under sixteen. Since the new law gives both partners in a civil registered marriage certain property rights it will now be desirable for the wife and her family to see to it that the marriage is recorded by the civilian authorities.

Ayub's new ordinance gives married women as well as unmarried women of legal age the right to sign contracts, to sue in courts and to be recognized in all circumstances as legal persons.

Divorce in Pakistan was formerly open only to husbands. The man did not have to obtain the consent of his wife or even go to court or to the civilian authorities. He merely had to pronounce a traditional formula in one sentence (called Talaq) and with that the divorce took effect. But now the wife has the right to stipulate at the time of the civilian marriage that divorce can be granted on her initiative too or only with her consent and only if provision is made for the maintenance of the children.

Special Courts

Special courts have already been set up to carry out the new laws concerning the status of women. Mothers and wives may apply to these courts for enlightenment and assistance in case of need. It is admitted by the leaders of Pakistan womanhood, among them Begum Tazeen Faridi, Secretary-General of All Pakistan Women's Association, and Begum Anwar G. Ahbed, a former chairman of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, both of whom I consulted in Karachi, that no matter how enlightened and advanced the laws of any underdeveloped country are, their implementation depends on the ability of women to read and write and to know the law and have the courage to stand up for their new legal rights. Pakistan, accordingly, is putting a new emphasis on education of women. The vast majority of the country's women are illiterate and have never attended school. According to the 1951 census, only 2.11 per cent of the female population had received over ten years of schooling, and only one in 17 girls had ever had any education. It is Ayub's purpose to remedy this backwardness because without the education of women there can be no true national economic progress.

Real Citizens

All these things hang together; the breaking-down of encrusted traditions, a new legal code, education, and the emergence of women as citizens with equal privileges. These are the necessary preliminaries in Pakistan, as in most underdeveloped countries, to the long climb out of centuries of darkness, backwardness, and hence of economic undevelopment.

Keeping in mind the same purpose of revolutionizing the mentality of his people, President Ayub has, since his advent to power in October 1958, introduced another major shake-up of the old; he has put though a fundamental land reform. In Pakistan — and this is true of India as well — the essential requirement for raising agricultural production is not primarily more knowledge or machinery or better seed or better live stock. The first requirement is that the peasant should want to improve his lot. Then he will want to obtain the information and the technical means of producing more. Through the centuries the peasant of Pakistan has worked for big land owners and has learned from this experience that hard work is not the road to a better life. The peasantry, who in Pakistan constitute 90 per cent of the population, are accordingly habituated to the most primitive kind of housing, clothing and feeding, and such is their resignation, born of centuries of almost animal-like existence, that they neither see the possibility of better living nor, in many cases, avail themselves of opportunities to lift themselves out of poverty. They have grown dispirited and hopeless. President Ayub is attempting to shake the Pakistan peasant out of his age-long lethargy, apathy, and pessimism. The new land reform was designed to achieve this. The effect, Field Marshal Ayub knew, had to be in the first place psychological, and only then would it bear economic results.

Sense of Purpose

Under Ayub's reform, land holdings have been cut down considerably, and land thus removed from big estates has been distributed to small-holders. It is too early to judge whether this measure will actually raise farm output. Its real effect should be to give the individual peasant a sense of purpose and a feeling of being independent rather than, as hitherto, the virtual serf of the feudal lord. The landlord owned not only the soil but also the soul of the peasant. The estate owner could dictate when or whom the peasants' children should marry, and for whom the peasant should vote in political elections. The village was the landlord's principality and everything was done to rob the farm labourer of his dignity and individuality. It is this that President Ayub's land reforms seek to alter.

Ayub's innovations point up the essential element in the problem of underdeveloped countries: the first and chief need is the psychological revolution. In this field, foreign aid can do nothing. Indeed, foreign aid will only be effective after domestic leadership revolutionizes the people's mentality.

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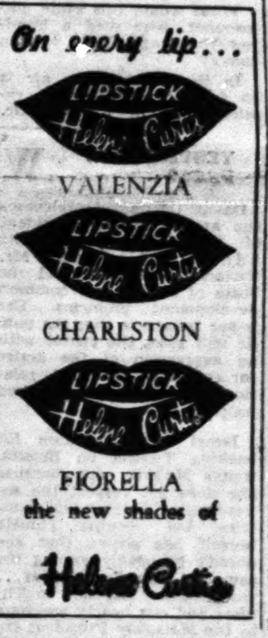
On every lip...
LIPSTICK Helene Curtis
VALENZIA
LIPSTICK Helene Curtis
CHARLSTON
LIPSTICK Helene Curtis
FIORELLA
the new shades of
Helene Curtis

דעת הקהל -
אודות החשמל
Public Opinion
on Electricity

MRS. SHOSHANA GUR ARYEH of Ramat Chen who has been using only electricity for the last 8½ years says: "There are five persons in my family. I have an ordinary cooker and a lightning one.

I have remained faithful to electricity because...

- The food stays warm until my husband, who eats after the rest of the family, returns and it is easy to stagger the meals.
- Cooking with electricity is most important for the housewife who is punctilious about cleanliness.
- Electricity has no smell and you can cook with open windows and stay fresh in summer.
- My expenses on electricity for the entire flat — radio, sewing machine, hot water, cooking and baking — do not exceed IL18-20 per month.

יותר חשמל
פחות עמל
חברת החשמל

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NOBODY UNDERSELLS
GRILLOT
your TAX-FREE GIFT CENTER
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PERFUMES
GLOVES
BEADED & DAY BAGS
LACOSTE SHIRTS
TIES
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NOTE: Difference in price refunded should any of our items be found for less in any other Paris store.

*Prizes
10 NIKI WRAPPERS
Neca factory has once more surprised housewives with a new prize campaign. For every 10 Niki wrappers you can participate in the lottery and win one of the following prizes:
- 1 Allegro Radio made by Radio "Ben-Gal"
- 1 Mixer "Crystal Mix" made by "Crystal"
- 2 Baking Ovens made by "Pleese Amcor"
- 3 Coffee Services (21 pieces)
- 5 Ordinary Services (18 pieces)
- 3 Mocca Services (15 pieces) made by "Na'aman"
- 5 Pressure Cookers and 5 Grillers made by Electra and 250 Gift Packages,

Containing a selection of Neca products, each worth IL5
Send 10 Niki Wrappers to Neca Office, 154 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, and you'll receive a ticket to participate in the lottery, which will be held on Nov. 30, 1961, at the office of Zvi Zilberman, (Auditor) 116 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv, in the presence of press representatives.
NIKI

Hannah Tabari (left) and Ella Baruch on TV in Mexico.

'My Country Israel'

Girl Scouts at Jamboree Have the Answer

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MEXICO CITY.— IT is almost a truism that wherever one travels on any of the five continents, one is sure to run into Israelis. I have heard of an American doctor on a visit to Dr. Schweitzer in the African jungle who found at Lambarene a group of Israeli sailors off a freighter docked at a West African port. There is another story making the rounds of the Broadway comedians that the first American or Russian spaceman to land on the moon will find to his consternation that an Israeli rocket had preceded him.

My contacts with Israeli travellers have been more prosaic. I have found them at the top of the Eiffel Tower, on a canal boat in Amsterdam, on a donkey trail in the Grand Canyon, and on a cable car in the Swiss Alps. But all of these are on well-beaten tourist paths. I did not expect to find Israelis in Mexico, where my wife and I have been spending a brief vacation.

On our first day in Mexico City we went to the national ballet and in the entrance lobby we heard a middle-aged couple talking Hebrew. We said "Shalom" and met Mr. Marcus, who had been to the Rotary Convention in Tokyo, returning home around the world with his wife.

Buying Gifts

A few days later we were in the silver-mining town of Taxco and spotted a bevy of girl scouts outside a gift shop. One of them was wearing a lovely green sari. "How clever of the Indian girl scouts to make their uniforms out of green silk," remarked my wife, who has been a Girl Scout leader for years and has always hated her drab, green, cotton uniform. She went over to talk to the girl who, it turned out, was from Ceylon, and I trailed along desultorily. Suddenly, I noticed that the khaki-clad girl standing next to her was wearing an Israeli shoulder patch. There in the middle of the Mexican mountains was another Israeli.

I said "Shalom" to her and she didn't seem the least bit surprised. I asked her name and home town. She said she was Hannah Tabari of Acre. "Are you Jewish or Arab?" I continued. "I am an Arab," she replied with a proud lift of her chin.

At that point, another Israeli scout rushed up. She had heard someone speaking Hebrew, she said in a swift rush of words, and proceeded to pour out her story. She was Ella Baruch of Tel Aviv and she and Hannah were the Israel delegates to the International Girl Scout Jamboree in the nearby town of Cuarnevaca. They had come to Taxco to buy some gifts and they were rushing back to Mexico City, where they were appearing on television that evening. She gave me the time and station and admonished me to be sure to listen.

Professor Watched TV

That evening we dined with an American professor of Spanish literature whose passport had been lifted many years ago because of his support of Republican Spain. Our conversation centred around Jews, Liberals and Israel. He said that he had many Jewish friends in the various liberal organizations with which he had been associated and he had a great admiration for Israel. He couldn't, however, understand Israel's "cruel treatment" of the Arabs.

"Do you mean those who left the country or those who remained?" I asked.

"Both," he replied.

"Those who remained are Israel citizens with equal rights and, though a minority, are fairly well off." He lifted a sceptical eyebrow. "You may find the proof on TV tonight," and I told him about the Arab girl scout.

We tuned in to the programme, which was the daily evening broadcast of Pedro Ferriz, the best known commentator in Mexico. He devoted five of his 15 minutes to interviews with the Israel scouts. The girls spoke Hebrew and Arabic respectively, which was translated into Spanish. I know neither Arabic nor Spanish, but the professor translated for me the remarks of the Arab girl. She said: "When I return to my homeland, Israel, I shall tell all my friends of the wonderful country of Mexico. I invite all Mexican scouts and Mexican youth to visit my country, Israel, and I promise to receive all of you in the same way that you received me..."

"My country, Israel," had a mellifluous sound in Arabic and were the only two words that I could understand. She convinced the professor and the millions of Mexicans who heard her that the Arabs of Israel enjoy equal rights and are justly proud of this fact.

NEW DRIVE TO AID THE PALSIED

By HELGA DUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TWO women — one American, one Israeli — met over tea near Tel Aviv last week. They have in common an enormous problem, and the will to do something about it.

The American is Mrs. Nancy Chalfant of Pittsburgh, wife of the chief of the USOM Mission in Israel, Mr. Henry Chalfant. The Israeli is Mrs. Ethel Greenberger, wife of an Afeka farmer; she herself was trained as a lawyer. The tea, very small and informal, was in the Afeka home of Mrs. James N. MacFarland, wife of the United States Press Officer in Israel; Mrs. MacFarland was formerly a nurse.

Mrs. Chalfant and Mrs. Greenberger both have a child suffering from cerebral palsy. And each woman is devoting most of her life to working for facilities to improve the lot of children so afflicted.

Although Mrs. Chalfant's husband has been in Israel a year and a half, this is her first visit here. In Pittsburgh her title is "Coordinator of Clinical Research and Investigation" at the D. T. Watson Home in Pennsylvania, which is a hospital as well as a school for physiotherapists. Her own child attends the school, where Mrs. Chalfant's particular field is speech therapy. She is the "Working Mother" at the institution, which cares for close to 100 handicapped children. About half of these are cerebral palsy victims and the others stricken with such diseases as polio or arthritis.

Mrs. Greenberger, on the other hand, is facing a situation through which America passed perhaps 15 years ago. Together with the parents of eight other handicapped children, she took the first steps to form what is today the "Israel Association for the Cerebral Palsied", and which is now affiliated with the international federation. Today, due exclusively to word-of-mouth and the press, about 500 parents belong to the organization.

The two women — who had never met before, but seemed, understandably, to know each other's problems — exchanged information. Mrs. Chalfant appeared most impressed by the present record of some young Israelis who have cerebral palsy: 3 Ph. Ds, a student at the University in Jerusalem, a student of agriculture at Rehovot — who, incidentally, takes his notes on a tape-recorder since he cannot write quickly enough. Amos Haham, Israel's first Bible Quiz winner, has what is called a "light" case; these others are severe.

To Mrs. Chalfant's universal question, "How do you raise money?" Mrs. Greenberger answered, "Mostly by the sale of New Year cards. This year we've printed 400,000, they are starting to go on sale now at such places as Maskit and Steimatzky." The cards were designed by four Israel artists. They are cheerful and decorative, and have the same non-wasteful validity as the well-known UNICEF cards.

She also asked to have a print of the five-minute film which Mrs. Greenberger's organization is just completing, and which will go into local cinemas next week for fund-raising. Music for the film is by Pablo Casals. His permission to use a Bach recording was obtained during an intermission at a music festival by a friend of Mrs. Greenberger's who is also a friend of Casals. She reported, "Casals said that this was one thing he really was determined to help with."

The film shows the contrast between the lives of normal children and the cerebral palsied. There are shots of the school at Assaf Harofe (organized at the insistence of the Israel Association and the only one of its kind in Israel) and of the kindergarten which has just moved into new quarters near Tel Aviv, made available by the Municipality.

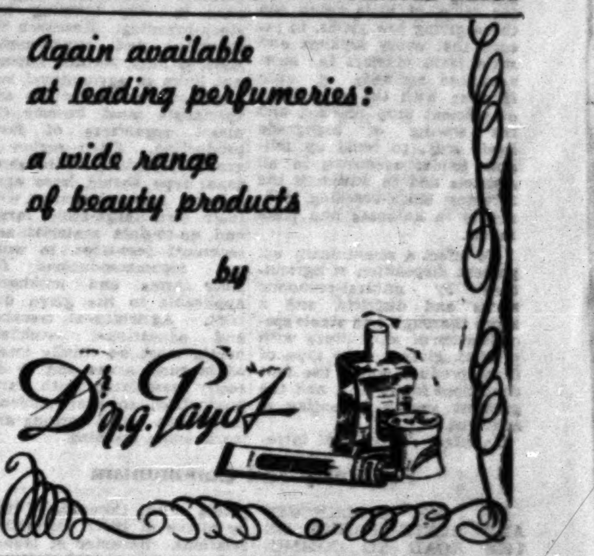
Both women agreed on certain common problems: transporting the children (for such organizations transport costs amount to 50 per cent of all expenses); the difficulties of caring for polio and cerebral palsy children together although their needs are often very different; the enormous differences in requirements between the "educable" and those who are only "trainable." Mrs. Greenberger was visibly impressed — almost envious — to hear that the Pennsylvania organization accepts the latter as well. Israel is faced with about 130 new cases each year.

Household Hints

- **Pacifiers.** Doctors and psychologists have come about-face once again and are now all in favour of babies having pacifiers if they want one. It's fine if it stops their crying, but mothers may wish that they had never started with pacifiers if the baby howls with rage every time it falls out of its mouth.

When the baby is old enough to put a pacifier back in its mouth by itself, leave half a dozen in the cot so that baby will never have to hunt (and yell) long till it finds one. When the baby is older, tie the pacifiers to the bars of the cot so that it can pull them up when they fall out of the bed. There is a period around two or three months when a baby has skill enough to take a pacifier out of his mouth with his hand, but not enough to put it back. Stick a pacifier into his mouth, then another one in each hand. He will be so busy playing with the ones in his hand that he will forget to pull out the one he has in his mouth. Get the baby used to sucking a few pacifiers, not just one favourite, otherwise you will have difficulty quietening him with a substitute if the favourite should be lost.

URSULA MAYER


Again available
at leading perfumeries:
a wide range
of beauty products
by
Dr. n. g. Payot

Hot?
Drink
HADRAN
TNUVA
ORANGE • GRAPEFRUIT

Mornings and Evenings
FOR TEETH and GUMS
ODOL
TOOTH PASTE
After meals use
Odol
Mouthwash
Odol
Tooth paste

What the Tourists Teach Me

By MOLLY BAR DAVID

VISITORS from abroad ask for Israeli recipes but usually end up by describing their own favourites. Once upon a time these were chiefly American dishes, but today guests come from South America and India and Australia, not to mention the myriads who are doing a package tour around the world and tell you what they ate in Thailand and Hawaii. Here are a few out of the pile.

Tipsy Pudding From England

4 eggs, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup flour, ¼ cup brandy.

Beat eggs, gradually work in the sugar. When light and creamy, add the flour, a little at a time. Pour the batter into individual muffin tins which have been buttered and sprinkled with sugar. Bake in a medium oven until light golden. Spoon on two tablespoons of brandy on to each pudding as soon as you take it from the oven. Serve chilled with or without whipped cream.

Gnocchi From Italy

8 large potatoes (about 1¼ kilos), 2 egg yolks, beaten, 2 tbsps. salt, 1 cup sifted flour, boiling water, ½ cup Parmesan cheese, ¼ cup melted margarine.

Boil and mash the potatoes. They must be the floury kind or your dough will be lumpy. Add the egg yolks and 2 tsps. salt, beating well. Add the flour gradually, adding just enough so that a dough is formed; it may not be necessary to add all of the flour. Knead until smooth. Break off pieces and roll out 2 cms. in diameter and about 3 or 4 cms. long. Add remaining salt to a pot of boiling water. Drop the gnocchi into it, about 10 at a time. When they come to the surface remove them at once and drain and keep warm. Continue until all the gnocchi have been cooked. Then place in a warm serving dish, sprinkle with grated yellow cheese and melted margarine or butter. If you like, serve with a little hot tomato sauce.

Apple Cake From Sweden

125 grams margarine, 3 cups cracker or cake crumbs, 2½ cups sweetened apple sauce, 2 tsps. cinnamon, 4 egg yolks, 4 tbsps. sugar, 2 cups sweet cream, 2½ tsps. vanilla extract.

Melt margarine. Add crumbs and fry lightly for five minutes, stirring often. Butter a baking pan and place a layer of crumbs on the bottom. Add alternate layers of apple sauce, cinnamon and crumbs, finishing with crumbs on top. Bake in a medium oven for half an hour. Cool and take the cake carefully out of the pan. Beat the yolks in top of double boiler. Add the sugar and beat well. Heat 1½ cups of the cream and add it to the yolks, beating constantly. Place over hot water and cook until thick, stirring all the time. Remove from the hot water, add the vanilla and let cool for one hour. Whip the remaining cream and fold it into the sauce. Cut the cake in squares and serve the sauce in a separate dish.

Turkish Cucumber Salad

4 cucumbers, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. vinegar, 1 chopped clove garlic, 1 tsp. chopped dill, 2 cups lebenia, 3 tbsps. olive oil, 1 tbsp. chopped mint leaves.

Peel cucumbers and slice fine. Place in bowl and sprinkle with salt. Mix vinegar with lebenia, garlic and dill and mix well with cucumbers. Sprinkle the olive oil and chopped mint on top of salad.

Chick Pea — (Houmus) Salad From Chile

1 cup cooked chick peas, 200 grams white cheese, 2 onions, sliced thin, ½ cup olive oil, ¼ cup lemon juice, 1 tbsp. salt, ½ tbsp. ground coriander, 3 hard boiled eggs, quartered.

Soak the chick peas overnight and cook next day until tender. Drain and chill, combine chick peas, cheese and onions in a bowl. Mix the oil, lemon juice, salt and coriander together. Pour over the mixture. Toss lightly. Serve on lettuce garnished with the eggs. Coriander may be omitted and local herbs used instead.

Soviet Communist Programme (XV)

The Importance of Economic Management

Following is the fifteenth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

The technical re-equipment of agriculture must combine with the most progressive forms and methods of the organization of labour and production and the maximum improvement of the cultural and technical education of farm workers. Qualified workers with special agricultural training and proficient in the use of new machinery will increasingly predominate in the kolkhozes and state farms.

To insure high, stable, steadily increasing harvests, to deliver agriculture from the baneful effects of the elements, especially droughts, to steeply raise land fertility, and to rapidly advance livestock breeding, it is necessary:

To introduce in all parts of the country scientific systems of land cultivation and animal husbandry in keeping with local conditions and the specialization of each farm, insuring the most effective use of the land and the most economically expedient combination of branches, the best structure of crop acreage with the substitution of high-yielding and valuable crops for crops of little value and those giving low yields, to insure that every kolkhoz and state farm masters the most advanced methods of crop farming with the application of efficient crop rotation and the sowing of highgrade seeds only, to build up reliable fodder resources in all districts and to introduce the foremost stock-breeding techniques in kolkozes and state farms.

To effect a scientifically expedient disposition of agriculture by natural-economic zones and districts, and a more thorough and stable specialization of agriculture with priority given to the type of farm product where the best conditions for it exist and the greatest saving in outlay is achieved.

To effect a consistent introduction of chemicals in all branches of agriculture, to meet all its needs in mineral fertilizers and chemical means of combating weeds, blights, diseases and plant and animal pests, and to insure the best use of local fertilizers in all kolkhozes.

To apply broadly biological achievements and microbiology, which is assuming ever greater importance, to improve soil fertility, to carry through a farflung irrigation programme, to irrigate and water millions of hectares of land in the arid areas and improve existing irrigated farming, to expand field-protective afforestation, building of water reservoirs, irrigation of pastures and meliorating of overmoist land, and to combat, systematically, the water and wind erosion of soil.

The party will promote the development of agricultural science, focus the creative efforts of scientists on the key problems of agricultural progress, and work for the practical application and extensive introduction of the achievements of science and progressive production experience in crop farming and stock-breeding. Research institutions and experimental stations must become important links in agricultural management, and scientists and specialists must become the direct organizers of farm production. Each region or group of regions of the same zonal type should have agricultural research centres, with their own large-scale farms and up-to-date material and technical resources, to work out recommendations for state farms and kolkhozes applicable to the given district. Agricultural research and educational establishments must be chiefly located in rural areas and be directly associated with farm production, so that students may learn while working and work while learning.

Peasantry and Communism

B. THE KOLKHOZES AND STATE FARMS ON THE ROAD TO COMMUNISM; RE-MOULDING SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE.

The economic basis for the development of kolkhozes and state farms lies in the continuous growth and best use of their productive forces, improvement of the organization of production and methods of management, steady rise of labour productivity and strict observance of the principle: higher payment for good work, for better results. On this basis the kolkhozes and state farms will become to an increasing degree enterprises of the Communist type by virtue of their production relations, character of labour and the living and cultural standard of their personnel.

The policy of the Socialist state in relation to the kolkhozes is based on blending country-wide interests with the material interest of the kolkhozes and their members in the results of their labour. The state will promote the growth of the productive forces of the kolkhoz system and the economic advancement of all kolkhozes. Concurrently, the kolkhoz peasantry must also contribute more widely to the building of Communist society.

The state will insure the full satisfaction of the needs of the kolkhozes in modern machinery, chemicals and other means of production, will train new hundreds of thousands of skilled farm workers, and will considerably increase capital investments in the countryside, in addition to the greater investments by the kolkhozes themselves. The amount of manufactured goods made available to the kolkhoz villages will increase greatly.

Strict observance of their contracted commitments to the state by the kolkhozes and their members is an irrevocable principle of their participation in the development of the national economy.

The system of state purchasing must be concentrated on increasing the amount and improving the quality of the agricultural products bought on the basis of an all-round advancement of kolkhoz farming. It is essential to coordinate the planning of state purchases and the productions plans of the kolkhozes, with utmost consideration for the interests of agricultural production, its correct disposition and specialization.

The policy in the sphere of the state purchasing prices of agricultural produce and selling prices of means of production for the countryside must take account of the interests of extended reproduction in both industry and agriculture and of the need to accumulate funds in the kolkhozes. It is essential that the level of state purchasing prices encourage the kolkhozes to raise labour productivity and reduce production expenses, since greater farm output and lower production costs are the basis of greater incomes for the kolkhozes.

The proper ratio of accumulation and consumption in the distribution of incomes is a pre-requisite of sucessful kolkhoz development. The kolkhozes cannot develop without continuously extending their commonly owned assets for production, insurance, cultural and community needs. At the same time, it must be a standing rule for every kolkhoz to raise its members' incomes from collective farming and to enhance their living standard as labour productivity rises.

Great importance attaches to improved methods of rate-setting and labour remuneration at kolkhozes, supplementary forms of payment for labour, and other incentives to obtain better production figures. Increasingly equal economic conditions must be provided that will improve the incomes of kolkhozes existing under unequal natural-economic conditions in different zones, and also within the zones, in order to put into effect more consistently the principle of equal pay for equal work on a scale embracing the entire kolkhoz system. Farming on all kolkhozes must be conducted in accordance with a strict principle of profitability.

Perfecting the Kolkhoz

In its organizational work and economic policy, the party will strive to overcome the lag of the economically weak kolkhozes and to turn all kolkhozes into economically strong, high-income farms in the course of the next few years. The party sets the task of continuously improving and educating kolkhoz personnel, of insuring the further extension of kolkhoz democracy and promoting the principle of collectivism in management.

As the kolkhozes develop, their basic production assets will expand, and modern technical means will become dominant.

The economic advancement of the kolkhozes will make it possible to perfect kolkhoz internal relations: to raise the degree to which production is socialized, to bring the rate setting, organization and payment of labour closer to the level and the forms employed at state enterprises and effect a transition to a guaranteed monthly wage to develop community services more broadly (public catering, kindergartens and nurseries, and other services, etc.).

At a certain point the collective production at kolkhozes will achieve a level at which it will fully satisfy members' requirements. On this basis supplementary individual farming will gradually become economically unnecessary. When collective production at the kolkhozes is able to replace in full that of the supplementary individual plot of the kolkhoz members, when the collective farmers see for themselves that their supplementary individual farming is unprofitable, they will give it up of their own accord.

As the productive forces increase, inter-kolkhoz production ties will develop and the socialization of production will transcend the limits of individual kolkhozes. The building, jointly by several kolkhozes, of enterprises and cultural and other welfare institutions, state-kolhoz power stations and enterprises for the primary processing, storage and transportation of farm products, for various types of building, the manufacture of building materials, etc., should be encouraged. As the commonly-owned assets increase, the kolkhozes will participate more and more in establishing enterprises and cultural and other welfare institutions for general public use, boarding schools, clubs, hospitals and holiday homes. All these developments, which must proceed on a voluntary basis and when the necessary economic conditions are available, will gradually impart to kolkhoz-cooperative property the nature of public property.

Developing State Farms

The state farms have a long way to travel in their development — to attain high rates of growth of labour productivity, to steadily reduce production costs and raise farm efficiency. This calls for the economically expedient specialization of state farms. Their role in supplying food to the urban population will grow. They must become mechanized and well-organized first-class factories of grain, cotton, meat, milk, wool, vegetables, fruit and other products, and must with local industrial enterprise and rural industries develop seed farming and pure-strain animal husbandry to the utmost.

The material and technical basis of the state farms will be extended and improved, and the living and cultural conditions at the state farms will approach those in towns. State farm management should follow a more and more democratic pattern which will allot a greater role to the personnel, and to general meetings and production, cultural and other community issues.

As the kolkhozes and state farms develop, their production ties with each other and with local industrial enterprises will grow stronger. The practice of jointly organizing various enterprises will expand. This will insure a fuller and more balanced use of manpower and production resources throughout the year, raise the productivity of social labour and enhance the living and cultural standards of the population. Agrarian-industrial associations will gradually emerge wherever economically expedient, in which, given appropriate specialization and cooperation of agricultural and industrial enterprises, agriculture will combine organically with the industrial processing of its produce.

As production in kolkhozes and state farms develops and social relations within them advance, agriculture rises to a higher level, affording the possibility of transition to Communist forms of production and distribution. The kolkhozes will draw level in economic conditions with the nationally owned agricultural enterprises. They will turn into highly developed mechanized farms. By virtue of high labour productivity all kolkhozes will become economically powerful. Kolkhoz members will be adequately provided for and their requirements fully satisfied out of collective-farm production. They will have the services of catering establishments, bakeries, laundries, kindergartens and nurseries, clubs, libraries, and sports grounds. The payment of labour will be the same as at nationally-owned enterprises and they will be provided all forms of social security (pensions, holidays, etc.) out of kolkhoz and state funds.

Gradually, the kolkhoz villages will grow into amalgamated urban communities with modern housing facilities, public amenities and services, and cultural and medical institutions. The rural population will ultimately draw level with the urban population in cultural and living conditions.

Elimination of socio-economic and cultural distinctions between town and country and differences in their living conditions will be one of the greatest gains of Communist construction.

(3.) Management of the national economy and planning.

The building of the material and technical basis of communism calls for a continuous improvement in economic management. Chief emphasis at all levels of planning and economic management must be laid on the most rational and effective use of the material, labour and financial resources and natural wealth and on the elimination of excessive expenditures. The immutable law of conomic development is to achieve in the interests of society the highest results at the lowest cost.

Planning must at all levels concentrate on the rapid development and introduction of new techniques. It is essential that progressive, scientifically expedient standards for the use of means of production be strictly observed in all sectors of the national economy.

The party attaches prime importance to the more effective investment of capital, the choice of the most profitable and economical trends in capital construction, achievement everywhere of the maximum growth of output per invested rubble, and reduction of the time lapse between investment and return. It is necessary continuously to improve the structure of capital investments and to expand that portion of them which is spent on equipment, machinery, and machine tools.

Competing in Quality with Capitalists

Continuous improvement of the quality of output is an imperative factor of economic development. The quality of goods produced by Soviet enterprises must be considerably higher than that of the best capitalist enterprises. For this purpose, it is necessary to apply a broad set of measures, including public control, and to enhance the role of quality indexes in planning, in the assessment of the work of enterprises and in socialist emulation.

Communist construction presupposes the maximum development of democratic principles of management coupled with a strengthening and improvement of centralized economic management by the state. The economic independence and the rights of local organs and enterprises will continue to expand within the framework of the single national economic plan. Plans and recommendations made at lower levels, beginning with enterprises, must play an increasing role in planning.

Centralized planning should chiefly concentrate on working out and ensuring the fulfilment of the key targets of the economic plans with the greatest consideration paid to recommendations made at lower levels; on coordinating and dovetailing plans drawn up locally; on spreading scientific and technical achievements and advanced production experience; on enforcing a single state policy in the spheres of technical progress, capital investment, distribution of production, payment of labour, prices, and finance, and a unified system of accounting and statistics.

It is essential that the national economy develop on a strictly proportionate basis, that economic disproportions are prevented in good time, ensuring sufficient economic reserves as a condition for stable high rates of economic development, uninterrupted operation of enterprises and continuous improvement of the people's well-being.

The growing scale of the national economy, the rapid development of science and technology call for an improvment of the scientific level of planning, accounting, statistics, and industrial designing. A better scientific, technical and economic basis for the plans will ensure their greater stability, which also presupposes timely correction and amendment of plans in the course of their fulfilment. Planning must be continuous, and the annual and long-term plans must be organically integrated.

Firm and consistent discipline, day-to-day control, and determined elimination of elements of parochialism and of a narrow departmental approach in economic affairs are necessary conditions for successful Communist construction.

There must be a further expansion of the role and responsibility of local bodies in economic management. The transfer of a number of functions of economic management by the all-union bodies to those of the republics, by republican bodies to those of the regions and by regional bodies to those of the districts should be continued. It is necessary to improve the work of the economic councils as the most viable form of management in industry and building that conforms to the present level of the productive forces. The improvement of the work of economic councils within the economic administration areas will also be accompanied by greater coordination of the work of other economic bodies, in order better to organize the planned comprehensive economic development of such major economic areas as the Urals, the Volga area, Siberia, Trans-Caucasia, the Baltic area, Central Asia, etc.

Leadership of the Most Capable

Extension of operative independence and of the initiative of enterprises on the basis of the state-plan targets is essential in order to mobilize untapped resources and make more effective use of capital investments, production facilities and finances. It is necessary for enterprises to play a substantially greater part in introducing the latest machinery.

The selection, training and promotion of people to head enterprises and kolkhozes, those who organize and manage production, are of decisive importance in economic management. The sphere of material production is the main sphere in the life of society; the most capable people must, therefore, be given leading posts in the sphere of production.

The direct and most active participation of trade unions in elaborating and realizing economic plans, in matters concerning the labour of factory and office workers, in setting up organs of economic administration and of management of enterprises, must be extended more and more at top level and locally. The role of the collectives of factory and office workers in matters concerning the work of enterprises must be enhanced.

In the process of Communist construction economic management will make use of material and moral incentives for high production figures. Proper combination of material and moral labour incentives is a great creative factor in the struggle for Communism. In the course of the advance to Communism the importance of moral labour incentives, public recognition of achieved results and the sense of responsibility of each for the common cause will become continuously greater.

Good Use of Every Ruble

The entire system of planning and assessing the work of central and local organizations, enterprises and collective farms must stimulate their interest in higher plan targets and the maximum dissemination of progressive production experience. Initiative and successes in finding and using new ways of improving the quantitative and qualitative indexes of production should be specially encouraged.

There must be a continuous improvement in rate setting, the system of labour payments and bonuses, in the financial control over the quantity and quality of work, in the elimination of levelling and the stimulation of collective forms of incentives raising the interest of each employee in the high efficiency of the enterprise as a whole.

It is necessary in Communist construction to make full use of commodity-money relations in keeping with their new substance in the Socialist period. In this, such instruments of economic development as cost accounting, money, price, production cost, profit, trade, credit and finance play a big part. When the transition to a one-Communist form of people's property and the Communist system of distribution is completed, commodity-money relations will become economically outdated and will wither away.

The important role of the budget in distributing the social product and national income will prevail throughout the period of full-scale Communist construction. There will be a further strengthening of the monetary and credit system, a consolidation of Soviet currency, a steady rise of the rate of exchange of the ruble by virtue of its growing purchasing power, and a strengthening of the role of the ruble in the international arena.

It is necessary to promote profitable operation of enterprises, to work for lower production costs and higher profitability. The price system should be continuously improved in conformity with the tasks of Communist construction, technical progress, growth of production and consumption, and the reduction of production expenditures. Prices must, to a growing extent, reflect the socially-necessary outlays of labour, insure return of production and circulation expenditures and a certain profit for each normally operating enterprise. Systematic, economically justified price reductions based on growth of labour productivity and reduction of production costs, are the main trend of the price policy in the period of Communist construction.

Soviet society possesses immense national assets. For this reason, the role of accounting and control over the maintenance and proper use of the national wealth increases. Thrift, good use of every ruble belonging to the people, competent utilization of funds, the continuous improvement of organization and conscious discipline, and development of the initiative of the people, are powerful means of accelerating the advance of Soviet society to communism.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 22.)

PEN FRIENDS

MISS MYRNA SYLVESTER, 17, of 27 Abinger Road, Chiswick, London, W. 4, England, would like to correspond with a girl or boy from Tel Aviv.

MARIA THERESIA DE ROODE, 17, c/o J.L. de Roode, E.W. Kantoor, Hollandia, Ned. Nieuw Guinea, wants to correspond with a boy or girl, preferably in Dutch, if not English.

KENYA and KENYATTA

Released Leader Will Guide His Country's Future

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (OFNS).—NOW that Jomo Kenyatta has been released from all the remaining restrictions on his freedom of movement, it is clear that until Kenya's uncertain future is settled he will hold the centre of the stage in East Africa. His influence within Kenya and the right wing territories of Tanganyika and Uganda will be enormous.

Although Kenyatta is still disbarred from taking any part in the government of his country because he has served a prison-term his word already commands more attention than that of the Governor. The future of Kenya and the future of Kenyatta have become inextricably interwoven; thus the prophetic choice of name by the youthful Johnstone Kamau 40 years ago has been fulfilled.

The dust of excitement kicked up by Kenyatta's release has obscured the important negotiations now going on in Nairobi between the leaders of the two rival African nationalist parties. But the results of the negotiations will be decisive in showing whether Kenyatta's release will end the dangerous deadlock that has brought economic stagnation and political instability to the colony. They will also show whether Kenyatta will command the undivided support of Kenya's African leaders, or whether the quarrelsome divisions will continue despite his release.

The negotiations are between the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)—which leads the present coalition Government although it is a minority party—and the Kenya African National Union (KANU), which refused to form the Government despite its majority position among Africans, until Kenyatta had been released.

Two Obstacles

Now that Kenyatta has been released, only two obstacles stand in the way of KANU entering the Government. The first is the failure by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, to grant Kenyatta a political amnesty that would enable him to take his place in the Legislature and in the Cabinet. A recommendation in favour of such an amnesty has already been passed unanimously by the Kenya Legislature — with the support not only of Africans but equally of the European, Asian and Arab members.

The second obstacle is the question of dominance in the Government. The office-holders, KADU, are naturally unwilling to give up their initiative by accepting a secondary position to KANU. As the majority party, KANU naturally does not want to fill a minority role.

But these have become tactical questions. Deeper issues have now entered into the negotiations. First there is the question of Kenya's independence. KANU demands independence this year to coincide with that of Tanganyika's, which takes place in December. KADU wants full internal self-government this year followed by independence next year. In either case there would have to be agreement on a new conference to plan the next stage of constitutional development. It is quite possible that Kenyatta will act not only as a mediator but also as the moderator in this argument.

The second question before the negotiators is their attitude on land policy. This is of cardinal importance in quelling the anxieties of the 3,500 white farmers who fear that independence might mean the end of their rights to farm. Although both KANU and KADU have scorned these fears, neither has been willing so far to commit itself firmly to guarantees about land owned by settlers — a delicate problem because of the long history of exclusive land usage in the so-called White Highlands, now white no longer. This was the issue that lay at the centre of the Mau Mau revolt.

Here, again, Kenyatta gave an important lead at his Press conference last week when he emphasized that no land in productive use would be confiscated. This is helpful. But the settlers will want more emphatic guarantees plus the offer of compensation for those who wish to withdraw before independence.

Although Kenyatta will not personally attend the negotiations, his guiding hand will be felt throughout. If the negotiations lead to agreement — which is not at all unlikely — the next step would be either to hold new elections with Kenyatta leading the campaign, or a constitutional conference in which Kenyatta would be the principal negotiator.

Whatever happens, therefore, Kenyatta's hand will be at the helm in the manoeuvres to bring Kenya out of its economic doldrums and to take it peacefully and swiftly to its independence.

Readers' Letters

TORTURE BY NOISE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—A famous philosopher once wrote: "The superabundant display of vitality which takes the form of knocking, hammering and tumbling things about has proved a daily torment to me all my life long. There are people, nay a great many people, who smile at such things because they are not sensitive to noise; but they are just the very people who are also not sensitive to argument, or thought or poetry or art, in a word to any kind of intellectual influence."

What would this same philosopher, who died a hundred years ago, have written today?

In the evening, the air is so full of noise that it reminds one of a fun fair. Children shout at the tops of their voices until late at night; parties go on throughout the night, and one's nerves are wearing thin. Can nothing be done about this and cannot the word "consideration" be added to the Israeli vocabulary?

Yours, etc.

FRED KANE

Bat Yam, August 13.

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Bible Contest which is to be held in the near future is a very interesting event, but I am already worrying about the noise it leads to. Last time I couldn't sleep because the radios were blaring until the early hours of the morning.

On the one hand there are laws against noise and on the other hand nothing is done to enforce them. Should I apply to the Prime Minister's Office? I speak for all ill and elderly people, not only for myself.

Yours, etc.

JAACOV SCHWARS

Haifa, August 7.

FORMICA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the article "First formica factory opens near Afikim" in your paper of today, I wish to say that the information received by you is not correct.

Our plant has been producing this material (laminated plastics) for the last two years.

During this period we have covered 50 per cent of the local demand and have exported several tens of thousands of sq. metres.

Yours, etc.,

T. SALAT

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Petah Tikva, August 8.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

WELCOME VISITOR

Davar (Histadrut) welcomes the arrival of the President of the Malagasy Republic adding that both Mr. Tsiranana's country and the State of Israel have common development problems. The paper feels sure that the public will greet the visitor with an expression of the desire for continued friendly relations between the two peoples.

Israel has no reason for backing Tunisia on Bizerta, writes **Ma'ariv**, not because she does not respect the sovereignty of independent countries, but because Tunisia herself has shown that she doesn't by openly joining the camp of Israel's enemies... Our negative attitude to Tunisia and our hearty welcome to the Malagasy President are two faces of the same coin — a token of our fervent wish to be friends with the countries surrounding us.

Commenting on the extraordinary, and, in its view, unnecessary, session of the United Nations on Bizerta, **Hatzofe** (National Religious) thinks that it should be devoted to practical talks on a Franco-Tunisian treaty rather than allow for agitation to bring Tunisia under Nasser's dictatorship.

Herut writes that Israel would be happy if the neutralists, now about to meet in Belgrade, succeed in strengthening co-existence and enable every nation to live its life without interference. But there is no doubt that Nasser will not be content unless he puts his anti-Israel spoke into the convention's wheel and since a number of Latin American countries, still friendly to Israel, will be represented at the conference, it would seem necessary for our Foreign Ministry to take steps and see to it that their attitudes to Israel are not affected by his hostile propaganda.

Pointing out that for once Nasser dropped his usual threat that he would stop at nothing short of the destruction of Israel, **Haboker** (Liberal) comments that the Egyptian dictator's televised talk to Western Germany this time sounded an altogether different note: he thought it futile to talk about a peaceful settlement with "people like Ben-Gurion". It would be interesting, **Haboker** comments, to know whom Nasser would agree to negotiate with besides "people like Ben-Gurion."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that in ordinary circumstances the imposition of the compulsory loan for immigrant housing would be justified, although the distribution of the burden should be planned differently. But these are not ordinary circumstances since we lack a government and there should be no railroading through of a measure before the new coalition is able to review the question from all possible aspects.

Haaretz (non-party) deplores the inability of the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association to come to a final agreement on the cost of living issue and, while it absolves the manufacturers of all blame, counsels the Association to give its constituents leave to make their own arrangements with the Federation rather than contribute to economic instability. The paper blames the Histadrut for knuckling under to extremist elements.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Weather synopsis: Ridge of high pressure becoming stronger over the East Mediterranean and causing a slight rise in temperature.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	—	18 —	20—30
Tiberias	31	24—36	25—36
Nazareth	38	20—30	21—31
Haifa Port	64	25—31	26—31
Tel Aviv Kirya	64	22—32	23—32
Tel Aviv Port	71	23—30	24—30
Lydda Airport	53	19—31	20—33
Jerusalem	43	18—28	20—29
Beersheba	32	18—32	18—34
Eilat	17	26—38	26—40

A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Amos de Schalit, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Scientific Committee and Institute Administrative Director, after spending his Sabbatical Year in the U.S. (by El Al).

Mrs. Lina Halper, Chairman of the Projects Committee of the Friends of the Hebrew University in London (by El Al).

Cellists Misha Schneider and Leonard Rose and violist Boris Kroyt, to take part in the forthcoming International Music Festival (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

The Transport Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, and his family, on a vacation trip (in the s.s. Jerusalem).

The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Mikhail Bodrov, the Soviet Ambassador, to Moscow, for two months' home leave (by Sabena).

Mr. Avraham Ofer, Assistant Director-General of the Agriculture Ministry in Charge of Economic Affairs, for a fortnight's visit to Europe in connection with agricultural marketing and export (by El Al).

Lorincz Sues Paper For 'Kidnap Libel'

TEL AVIV.—A IL50,000 libel suit was filed in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday by Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, M.K., against the Editor of the Yiddish weekly, "Letze Naies," Mr. Yeshayahu Tsanin, the Ipress publishing company, and Hahevra Hameuhedet Lehadpasah printing company for allegations the newspaper made in its August 11 issu concerning his role in the Yossele Schuhmacher affair.

Rabbi Lorincz is suing for "moral, social, and political damages" he claims the newspaper caused him by saying that he and "the gang of Agudat Yisrael leaders" had kidnapped the boy with the intention of returning him for a ransom — mainly in foreign currncy. *(Itim)*

Agudists Raid Ramat Hadassah; Many Children Said Abducted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than a score of Youth Aliya wards were abducted from the reception centre at Ramat Hadassah, near Haifa, in a raid by over 100 young Agudat Yisrael zealots yesterday.

Fifty of the zealots were detained and later released.

Their intention, they said, was to provide the children with an Orthodox Jewish environment.

At a late hour last night, Mr. Moshe Kol, head of Youth Aliya, stated camp personnel were scouring the area. "It may be presumed," he said, "that the raiders managed to remove by force several dozen children."

Mr. Kol said that a bus and two lorries equipped with loudspeakers arrived at the transit camp at 5.30 in the afternoon. They were manned by persons announcing themselves as adherents of the "Torah camp" and of Agudat Yisrael. They broke into the village, he said, and called on the children to join them.

The zealots paid no attention when camp officials asked them to leave, but began to distribute money, cigarettes and sweets among the 300 children in the camp, enticing them away.

The police were summoned and some of the raiders were arrested. Mr. Kol said he arrived at the camp at 10 o'clock and asked the police to release the detainees after cautioning them that, if they repeated their action they would be charged.

It is presumed that the other 50 Aguda raiders made off with a number of children in their transport.

According to an instructor at the camp, a number of children were put on the bus. This was chased by a police tender and overtaken after ten minutes. When the bus stopped, the children ran out and dispersed in the countryside.

Porush Informs Press

Rabbi Menahem Porush, Agudat Yisrael M.K., himself phoned to newspapers last night to report the raid on Ramat Hadassah and to say that a "mass prayer and protest meeting" would be held by Agudat Yisrael in Jerusalem on Sunday.

Asked whether the operation was organized by Agudat Yisrael, Rabbi Porush said, "Of course."

Asked whether any prior contact had been made with the director of Ramat Hadassah, Rabbi Porush's reply was "Mr. Kol (Head of Youth Aliya) doesn't keep his promises to send religious children to religious absorption centres."

Still replying to questions, Rabbi Porush said Mr. Kol made this promise "several days ago," but that nevertheless a group of children had been sent to non-religious places.

Rabbi Porush said the children at Ramat Hadassah had told Agudat Yisrael supporters who visited them on Monday "to get us out, even by force" because the place was not religious.

The Agudat Yisrael leader was not sure of the ages of the children, saying he believed they "were up to 14 or 15." Agreeing that not all the children at Ramat Hadassah had come from religious backgrounds, Rabbi Porush was not sure how the selection of children to be removed was made or how many children were to be taken out.

Rabbi Porush said reports were received that "even in transit in Switzerland the children were given non-kosher food. Here they are sent to places like kibbutz Na'an, which breeds pigs, and to Ben Shemen." Rabbi Porush said the food at Ben Shemen was not kosher. He said the girls at Ramat Hadassah were given shorts to wear "against the laws of modesty."

The rabbis of Agudat Yisrael's Council of Sages on Monday decided to draw up a rabbinical appeal from Israel to rabbis abroad urging the latter to use their influence to stop contributions to Youth Aliya, said Rabbi Porush.

In his statement, Mr. Kol said that the Poalei Agudat Yisrael leader, Mr. Yaacov Katz, M.K., had assured him there would be no recurrence of such an incident and that he would see to it that the missing children were returned.

(Questioned by *The Jerusalem Post*, Rabbi Porush said that he for his part "could guarantee no such thing "as long as observant children are sent to places where pigs are bred.)

Mr. Kol also said he wished once more to emphasize that all reports on the placing of Orthodox children in non-religious centres were "baseless slanders."

Luz Expected to Be Re-named Speaker

POST Political Reporter

The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Kadish Luz, last night told *The Jerusalem Post* that he knew nothing about the reports of his intended resignation, and that in fact he was very much surprised to read such reports in the press which were without any foundation.

It is learned from authoritative Mapai sources in this connection that Mr. Luz will again be proposed as the Party's candidate for Speaker when the Knesset convenes early next month.

During his two years in office, Mr. Luz has enjoyed the trust of all Knesset factions, and his re-election may be expected without any opposition.

It is believed, however, that Mr. Pinhas Rosen has asked the Liberal Party to release him from the post of Minister of Justice, and there is now a growing demand that he be nominated as Speaker.

The Liberals are believed to be demanding four of the following portfolios in the event of their joining the Coalition: Commerce and Industry, Finance, Interior, Social Welfare, Justice, or Education.

Mr. Yosef Saphir has been mentioned for Commerce, while the Liberals speak of Dr. Yehoshua Foerder as candidate for Finance Minister. Other names mentioned include that of Mr. Moshe Kol as Minister of Social Welfare, and Dr. Elimelech Rimalt for Education. Mr. Izhar Harari would be proposed as either Minister of Justice or the Interior. They would also ask for a deputy ministership of Labour for their Histadrut faction leader, Mr. Yehuda Shaari.

Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

French troops from the whole of Tunisia?" he demanded.

Dr. Mario Amadeo of Argentina, whose position Mr. Stevenson endorsed, was to speak in the debate. He said he could not accept the condition that France bore sole blame for the failure of negotiations.

But he added that the 1958 Tunisian-French agreement did give Tunisia the right to ask France to withdraw its troops from Bizerta at a future time.

Dr. Amadeo sympathized with France's reluctance to be coerced into quitting Bizerta, but the final solution could be "none other than final evacuation of the Bizerta base." However he did not believe it would be right, at this stage, for the Assembly to order the parties to take this or that measure.

Dr. Amadeo assailed the Soviet Union's attack on the U.S. and other Western Powers for having bases on foreign soil.

"Nations have the right to exercise their sovereignty in such situations and we deplore the aim of using this discussion to engage in polemics on subjects entirely foreign to it," he said.

Dr. Amadeo argued that the Council's cease-fire resolution was clear-cut and that France was obliged to withdraw its troops without previous negotiations with Tunisia and without setting any new conditions.

Dr. Mohieddine charged French forces with "Cruel fierceness" in attacks against Tunisia.

"France has a morbid complex of grandeur and prestige," he said. The U.N. was entitled to impose sanctions on those who commit violence. "However we have chosen a path away from passion and from increasing tension — a path wide open to peace, reconciliation and understanding."

French acknowledgement of the principle of evacuation could lead to a peaceful settlement, he said.

Mr. Miso Pavicevic of Yugoslavia, supported any move to bring about French evacuation of the Bizerta base and all Tunisian territory. The resolution calling for French compliance with the cease-fire order and negotiating evacuation of the base "is the absolute minimum," he said. "It is extremely moderate..."

Burma's Ambassador, U. Thant, warned that if the French again disregarded U.N. appeals, "it may well be the beginning of the end of the U.N., on which most of us have pinned our only hope for the future."

Dr. Adnan M. Pachachi of Iraq said the situation was one which the U.N. is best suited to deal with..." It is precisely for this reason, to protect the weak against the bullying of the strong, that my country... has come before the General Assembly to seek redress against the injustice and aggression."

Other countries whose speakers supported the draft resolution were Ethiopia and the UAR.

Bible Quiz Prelims Open

207 Vie For Israel Crown

Jerusalem Post Staff

At 4 p.m. yesterday, 207 persons sat down in six cities to take a 90-minute written test of their biblical erudition, to decide who would enter the next stage in a bid to enter the finals of the National Bible Quiz on September 27 in Tel Aviv, and who would then represent Israel in the International Quiz in Jerusalem on October 3.

These 207 contestants remained out of 329 who originally registered for the contest. Last year over 400 participated, and 370 participated in 1958.

By 9 last night, the test papers were collected on the fourth floor of Beit Hasofer in Tel Aviv at the offices of the Central Office of Information, which sponsors the quiz. There, six members of the Bible Research Society were checking the papers, and by about 1 o'clock this morning were scheduled to choose the 48 winners — 12 persons from each region who will compete in the Regional Elimination on September 6 in Tel Aviv, Beersheba, Jerusalem, and Haifa. The winners will receive telegrams notifying them of their success early today.

The first World Bible Champion, Mr. Amos Hacham, applied for permission to enter this year's quiz but was refused, it was learned from the organizers.

There were 32 participants in the Jerusalem contest in the Kaplan Building on the Hebrew University campus. They included poet Yitzhak Shalev and Yihyeh Alsheck, runners up in the first Bible Quiz, and the Jerusalem champion in the second Quiz, Moshe Duegg.

Yosef, son of Mr. Yisrael Amir, of Natanya, helps his blind father during the first stage of the 1961 National Bible Quiz at the Regional Preliminary at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, yesterday. (Photo by Suesskind)

The test was divided into two parts: 25 multiple-choice questions to be answered in 30 minutes, and 10 questions which required more detailed answers. Among the questions were: "Which books of the Bible end with a question mark? — Quote the last verse." "The Bible tells of deeds performed by women without giving their names (e.g. "wife of Manoah," father of Samson) — List seven." "Name seven agricultural implements mentioned in the Bible, and state the source."

In Haifa, 36 persons, ranging from 18 to 78 years of age, participated in the preliminary at the Rothschild Cultural Centre.

Only 12 of the 23 Negev candidates appeared for the preliminary at the Beersheba Community Centre.

Only six of the 12 contestants who registered from various parts of Galilee took part in the preliminary at the Ehrlich School in Tiberias.

In Brazil, 43 Catholics and Protestants — but not a single Jew — have registered to compete in the Quiz.

Mapai Students Issue Report On Democracy and 'Affair'

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

It was the duty of Mr. Ben-Gurion to intervene in the "Lavon affair" both as Minister of Defence and as leader of his Party, but his manner and some of his utterances in connection with the "affair" were unbecoming and he should have been censured for them by the Party.

At the same time, the Cabinet Committee of Seven had exceeded its terms of reference and had not preserved the separation of executive and judiciary functions commensurate with democratic government.

These were two of the conclusions of the Report of the Mapai Students Enquiry Commission on the "affair" which was released to the press yesterday. The students' other principal conclusion was that in view of Mr. Lavon's statements before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and the damage he caused to the Party and to the public's confidence in its leaders, he could no longer be trusted by the Party and should not represent it or be regarded as one of its leaders.

The Report also stated that Mr. Lavon had broadened the issue of his own "rehabilitation" at an early stage of the "affair" in order to settle personal accounts, although the Committee was not convinced that this had been his original intention. The report particularly criticized Mr. Lavon for having hurled "total charges" against the entire Defence Establishment and for his attempt to undermine public trust in the country's defence arm.

Inquiry Demand Justified

At the same time the Report justified Mr. Ben-Gurion's demand for a legal inquiry into the "affair," which is the only type of investigation that can determine the question of who was responsible for giving the order for the 1954 security mishap.

In this connection the students quoted Mr. Lavon as having told them that he had clearly stated that he had no suspicion against Mr. Shimon Peres and that it was beyond any doubt that Mr. Ben-Gurion had not given the order — and the same thing applied to Dayan."

This left the matter a disputed issue between Mr. Lavon himself and the Senior Officer, and only a legal forum could solve this question, the Report stated, criticising the Cabinet's Committee of Seven for having assumed a judicial function in finding that Mr. Lavon had not given the order.

The Report voiced severe criticism of the non-intervention policy of Mapai in the early stages of the "affair" and for giving up the proposal to appoint a special "probe committee" at the height of the "affair," which was due to "the lack of courage of some party leaders." It also criticized the manner in which Mr. Lavon's resignation was decided upon since this was a matter that should have been proposed to the Mapai Central Committee by such a Party "probe committee."

In conclusion the Report took the "Intellectuals Manifesto" and the "Students for the Defence of Democracy" groups to task for having been carried away by suspicions of "imaginary dangers" to democracy without going into a thorough inquiry of the facts.

The Mapai Secretariat yesterday sent a letter to the Mapai Students Cell, urging them not to publish the Report for the same reasons that it was not published before the elections, and expressing its indignation that the students had rejected this request and had decided to publish the Report without prior consultation with the Party's governing bodies.

The letter was signed by Messrs. Shraga Netzer and Ben-Zion Ilan, who are acting joint secretaries in the absence of Mr. Yosef Almogi, who is on leave.

Technion Architect Raps Mt. Carmel 'Disfigurers'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Prof. Yohanan Ratner, of the Technion's Architecture Faculty, yesterday added his voice to those protesting against what they consider to be the disfigurement of the Mount Carmel skyline by the new Dan-Carmel Hotel and Supersol supermarket now under construction.

"Big blocks of buildings on the Mt. Carmel skyline upset the natural harmony of the mountain slopes and foot and destroy its contours —a landmark of the Middle East which has lived in the consciousness of its people since ancient times," Prof. Ratner said. The breaking up of the skyline, he added, spoils the natural beauty and dignity of the mountain contours, to which the ancient Egyptians paid tribute in their bas-reliefs and which has attracted the attention of artists since the Middle Ages.

He dismissed the "progress" argument put forth by those building or planning to build on the mountain top. "These blocks," he declared, "are the result not of judicious planning, but of haphazard and purely accidental developments, being built on plots that are simply too small for their purpose. To say that to object to such disfiguring structures is to object to progress is a rather primitive argument."

He pointed out that in "the classical country of free enterprise" — the U.S. — the belief in and exercise of unrestricted freedom in building has long since been abandoned and very strict laws have been enacted. He went on to praise the Haifa Municipality for having adopted a regulation which limits the height of buildings from Panorama Road down, to keep them from blocking the view of the sea from buildings above.

Prof. Ratner called for the establishment of public bodies to see to the preservation of the natural, historic and artistic features of the Israeli landscape.

Exploration Meet In Beisan Next Month

The Israel Exploration Society will hold its 17th conference on September 27-28 at the regional amphitheatre in the Beisan Valley, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of new settlement in the area.

Lectures and tours will be devoted to the history, archaeology and geography of the Valley.

Members of the Society who have not yet reserved tickets are requested to write immediately to the Israel Exploration Society, Box 7041, Jerusalem.

A GROUP OF 140 members of the Religious Zionist Organization of America left yesterday by El Al after a month's visit.

Faulty Security Measures Blamed in IL4m. Blaze

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Negligence, inefficiency and lack of security measures are blamed for the fire at the Jewish Agency Warehouses in Shvut Am two months ago, in which millions of pounds worth of equipment was destroyed.

This emerges from the report of the committee which investigated the cause of the fire. Parts of the report were published in "Ma'ariv" yesterday.

Dr. Meir Shochetman, Deputy Director-General of the Interior Ministry, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the "Ma'ariv" report was incomplete but accurate as far as it goes. The full report will be published in a few days.

He added that the Minister, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro, was just opening the envelope containing the report when someone brought him a copy of "Ma'ariv."

In the report, the committee said that the blaze was not due to spontaneous combustion, but it cannot be said whether there was arson, or whether it broke out by accident.

Arrangements at the area of the warehouses, the standard of the guards, and the order of the firefighting equipment were sharply criticized by the committee.

The report said there was not enough water in the taps in the area and the water pressure was low. The two guards who discovered the fire were said to be unsuited for their jobs. One did not know how to use the warehouse telephone and the other did not know how to use the firefighting equipment.

In a report which the committee appended to its findings, it said that equipment in the warehouses on the night of the blaze was worth IL3,923,796 when estimated several years ago. It noted "with sorrow" that Jewish Agency officials were unable to give an accurate estimate of the present value.

The committee, appointed by Mr. Shapiro, comprised Judge Ya'acov Segal (Chairman), Mr. Aryeh Ehrlich, of the Ministry, and Mr. M. Gross, of the C.I.D.

THE MAN AND GIRL who drowned Monday afternoon at the Barnea Beach near Ashkelon have been identified as Aharon Ofer, 49, of Ramat Gan, who was a Labour Ministry Inspector in the South, and his nine-year-old daughter.

Applied Art Show Opens In Tel Aviv Next Month

TEL AVIV. — Handicrafts and applied arts for industrial design from 10 countries will be on display at the First International Exhibition of Applied Art, which will open on September 13 at the Tel Aviv Exhibition Gardens.

At a press conference at Beit Sokolow yesterday, Mr. Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, and Mr. Yitzhak Roll, Managing Director of the Near East Trade Fair Corporation, who are organising the exhibition, said that the work of 400 Israeli craftsmen will also be on display. It will be open a month.

TWO 17-YEAR-OLD BOYS from Jerusalem who are suspected of supporting themselves by robberies in different parts of the country for the past year, were arrested in Eilat yesterday after they were caught breaking into a kiosk.

New School For Kibbutz Urim

URIM. — Construction has begun on the new school for this Negev kibbutz.

Mr. Kavner, of St. Louis, Missouri, has donated $10,000 for the construction of the school, which will bear the names of his four grandchildren: Saul, Harold Jay, Susan Terry, and Cheryl Ann.

Study to be Made Of Malnutrition in Children

The Social Welfare Minister, Dr. Yosef Burg, has instructed his staff to examine the possibility of setting up a committee to investigate malnutrition among children. The move follows the Minister's visits to ma'barot and settlements, during which he saw children who appeared to be suffering from malnutrition.

A POST OFFICE branch will be opened next Wednesday at Moshav Yavne.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
to passengers of the m.v. ISTANBUL

Poseidon Shipping Co. Ltd. hereby notifies passengers of the ISTANBUL that the ship, which was to have sailed on Thursday, August 24, will arrive in Haifa on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. Passengers will board the ship at 9 p.m. the same evening. Sailing time will be at midnight.

Z.O.A HOUSE
Monday, August 28, 1961
Only appearance in Tel Aviv
Rabbi SHLOMO CARLEBACH
with his Guitar
in Hassidic songs and spirituals.
Tickets at Z.O.A. House and ticket offices.

Travel Tax Collection Said Causing Minor Lydda Delays

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The collection of the airport tax introduced recently at Lydda is causing only minor delays in the departure of travellers, the airlines spokesman and Mr. Yoel Palgi, head of the Civil Aviation Department and Acting Manager of Lydda Airport, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Most companies said they have assigned a special clerk to deal with the sale of the travel stamp.

Mr. Nathan, Manager of the British European Airways office here, said there were only "slight delays." He took the opportunity to add that the Airport management should be dealing with the matter. "In other countries where a travel tax exists," he said, "airport managements pay a commission to airline companies for selling the stamp to their passengers."

In a press release issued on Monday, Mr. Palgi said there were delays and put the onus on El Al, declaring that El Al's decision to build its own new counter was responsible for the bottleneck.

Yesterday, Mr. Palgi denied all knowledge of the press release, saying that he had "not read the papers."

The El Al spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that the new counter has been completed but cannot be installed in place of the old one — at which there is room for three groups to work — until the Airport management finishes the work on the El Al office. The office is in Lydda Airport's main hall. It consists of the old counter, three planks and one telephone on each plank. Since El Al's clerks cannot all work in the main hall, some are to be found on another floor of the building, while passengers leaving the counter must bend under the plank resting on two ladders barring the way to the customs hall.

The spokesman said the new office still lacks flooring, lighting, and half a ceiling. "We do not wish to damage our new counter by installing it before all the rough work has been completed," he added.

Railways Set Travel Record

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—The number of persons using the Railways will this month reach an all-time high of 700,000 passengers, Mr. Menahem Savidor, Railways General Manager, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The increase ranged from 20 per cent on the Haifa-Tel Aviv line to 40 per cent on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem and Beersheba lines.

Mr. Savidor estimated that the number of passengers should reach six million this year, as against 4.7 million last year. He attributed the rise to improved service and the public's fear of road accidents.

Two French-built dining cars arrived yesterday in the m.s. Kedma and will shortly go into service, first on the Haifa-Tel Aviv line and later on the Jerusalem line.

The car interiors are styled in bar fashion, with high seats and the traditional brass rail. They are fitted with gas, espresso machines, and spacious ice boxes.

The cars are the last of a $560,000 order of 14 passenger cars, with nearly 2,000 seats, from the Carel Fouche Works near Paris. The shipments — made by Zim — cost another $5,000 dollars.

Mr. Savidor announced that two new diesel locomotives are due from the U.S. by the end of the month. Two more would arrive in September, and would be used for hauling rocks to the Ashdod Harbour site.

Daliah Men Back; Say Were Abused

HAIFA.—The 12 Israeli crew members of the s.s. Daliah, who were arrested in Buenos Aires last month, denied having struck at all on their return yesterday in the s.s. Messapia.

The local Marine Superintendent has ordered the men to remain ashore pending investigation of the affair.

The men complained that the Greek Master of the Israeli vessel, which is owned by the Allseas Company, had tried to get rid of the Israeli crew members from the start and to replace them with foreigners. The shipboard diet, they further charged, had been badly planned and poorly prepared, and they had not received their wages.

In Buenos Aires, the Master had made them sign some forms — which they could not read — telling them that these were an application to assign an Israeli cook and purser to the vessel. After they had signed, the police came aboard and arrested them, the men claimed.

The men also claimed that the Israel Legation in Buenos Aires had ignored them from the time they were arrested till they were taken to an Italian liner for deportation.

Bantu Fined For Striking

DURBAN (Reuter). — A Magistrate's court here yesterday fined 136 Africans £5 each, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment, for striking while employed at a local match factory.

All had pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate told the men it was not the function of the court to say whether their wages were adequate. If they considered their labour worth more they should approach their employer in a proper way.

N.I. MINDEL DIES

The death took place in Jerusalem last night of N. I. Mindel, 70, one time Acting Commissioner of Migration in the Palestine Administration.

Hailing from London, he was one of the first members of the Civil Government established by Sir Herbert Samuel, and retired in April, 1947, after more than a quarter of a century of service.

He joined the Israel Government on its establishment, and served in the Ministry of Supply and Rationing in Jerusalem, in the early years of the State.

He is survived by his wife, son and two daughters. The funeral will leave Jerusalem at noon today for Ma'agan Michael where interment will take place at 3.30.

Ceylon Premier Sees Israel Exhibit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, last Friday evening visited the Israel pavilion at a Cooperative Exhibit, being held in Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. She was escorted through the pavilion by the Israel Cousul, Mr. Yehezkeel Barnea.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	21/8	22/8
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel Dollar	102	101½
3½% Zmudei Dollar	94½	94½
4½% Defence Loan	107½	106
4½% Hous. Loan H	103½	103½
6½% Local Author.	107½	106½
6 % Keren Hay. III	106½	106½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	118	118½
6 % Fert. and Chem	103½	102
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	97½	97½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	117½	115½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	108½	108½
6½% Local Author.	B116½	114½
6 % Keren Hav. III	111½	111½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	127½	127½
50%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	102½	101½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	100½	101
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv	103½	102½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	524½	524
Otsar Hit. reg.	323½	320
Gen. Mort. new	389½	388
B'k. Leumi "A" or	384½	384
Develop. Bank	143½	143½
Afr. Pal. Invest.	243	245
ILDC 1960	292	291½
Rassco Pref.	172	172
Ata Textile	193½	198½
Dubek	120½	121½
Fert. & Chem.	113½	113½
Pal. Cold Storage	222	222
Pal. Potash	463	454½
Teva	177	177
Phoenicia	111	111
Paper Mills	166½	165½
Assis. & Bej. Bros	252	253
Shemen	99½	99½
Delek 11/12	324½	327½
Jordan Explor.	87	87½
Ellern Invest.	313	314
B'k. Leumi Invest	340	341
Moller Textile	144	144
Nehushtan	136	136
Alliance "B"		
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	496½	496½
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	146½	146½
CURB		
Lapidoth	333	335
Naphta	113½	113
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	108½	108½
Discount	135½	134½
PIA	151½	B151½

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div/Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND

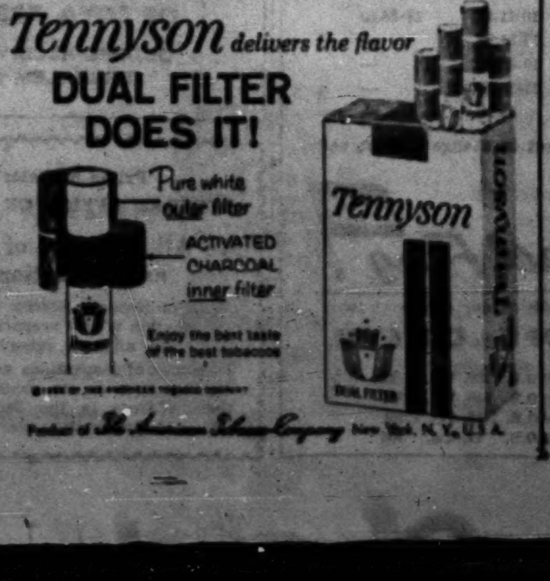
Dollar Bonds	Lower
Index Bonds	Lower
Ord. Shares	Irregular

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your Investment Advisers

PIA B.151⅝


Tennyson delivers the flavor
DUAL FILTER DOES IT!
Product of The American Tobacco Company New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
Pure white outer filter
ACTIVATED CHARCOAL inner filter
Enjoy the best taste of the best tobaccos
Tennyson

In My Opinion

By JOSHUA RON

THIS ITEM almost didn't appear. All because Charlotte of the famous gift shop in Jerusalem said: "Ron, old chap, you must write something very original, otherwise tourists will just have to find their way here by themselves!"

"Charlotte, old girl," said I, "unless I tell them you're behind the main post office, off Shlomzion Hamalka St., they'll be buying their gifts in Italy! Then what?"

"Ron, old chap, you're right. We owe it to Israel to help them find us. But, be original!"

That's a woman for you! (And a shop!)

IF YOU'D like to work for this column in Tel Aviv, part-time or full, call me at Jerusalem 3145? any evening between 7.00 and 8.30 or write me at The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

THE WRAPPER on Angel Bakery's new Soya bread caught my eye in the supermarket the other day. A young, healthy, happy, football player advertising the new protein-rich Soya bread.

Yesterday, toured the Bakery to see where Soya bread was pioneered. With new modern machinery, spotlessly clean Angel's Bakery is a revelation.

Bakers of the well known sliced, wrapped breads with the day of baking marked on the wrapper, Angel's have now introduced tasty Soya bread in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

The healthiest bread in the world, non-fattening, and, as I said, chock-full of proteins, Soya bread stays fresh at least five days and tastes delicious.

* Top movie in Jerusalem: "Shane" (Zion).

WHERE THE waves break against the sands of Ashkelon; where the sands climb to the roadway; there you'll find the brand new Semadar Hotel overlooking the blue Mediterranean.

You can almost jump out of the windows into the sea, but it's safer to walk down from your naturally cooled room, with its too comfortable bed, its telephone, shower or bath, through the attractive lobby with the dining room on your left, where the food is tops, down across the sands to the best beach in Israel.

The Semadar phone is Ashkelon 292. Call now or write P.O.B. 1003.

ALL ISRAEL is gay with song this month as Israelis join tourists in resting on the beaches and in the mountains, or in travelling around seeing this wonderful country of ours.

But don't leave the songs behind! When you're ready to go home, stop in at Saphir's Music Shop at 2 Rehov Ben Yehuda, in Jerusalem, and listen to some of their delightful records before you select those to take back home as gifts for friends and family, and, of course, for yourself.

Saphir's — like music in your ears!

* Other movies in Jerusalem: "South Pacific" (Orion), "Lesson in Love" (Or Gil), "School for Scoundrels" (Chen).

THE GREAT month of August is here with all its sales. Top among them is the one at beautiful Vigo's Fashion House at 21 King George, Jerusalem.

Dancing with glee at the prospect of being sold even more reasonably than before, Vigo's darling summer dresses positively blush with pleasure whenever admired by tourists and Jerusalemites.

In fact, you can walk around them seven times and then say "I divorce you from Vigo's" which makes them automatically yours for ever after. You'll always be happy with a Vigo dress. Tourists 40 per cent (bonus) happier.

IN A REVIEW of The Jerusalem Post's new holiday book offer "Adam to Daniel," Geoffrey Wigoder calls it "an ambitious publication ... which includes a wealth of scholarly detail."

It's all of this. Beautifully bound, its 558 pages include 425 wonderfully clear photographs, maps and drawings, many in full colour.

"Adam to Daniel" traces the story of the Bible chronologically with so much insight that its people and world become almost real.

With world famous archaeologists and Biblical experts as your guides, you join a fascinating expedition into the birth of civilization.

"Adam to Daniel" is a book you'll pick up over and over again to spend a few quiet hours enthralled with the meanings of the Bible's words, presented visually in hundreds of beautiful pictures.

Printed in Israel, "Adam to Daniel" is being published simultaneously by some of the world's most distinguished publishing houses: Macmillan in England and the U.S.A., Allhems in Sweden, Martin Forlag in Denmark, and Echter Verlag in Germany.

You'd like to have it? Then send a cheque for IL25 to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem. In my opinion, it's a wonderful gift for yourself first, and your close friends.

JOSHUA RON
Sales Promotion, Advertising, [illegible]

British Socialism in the 60's

Labour Party Discusses Next Step in Socialist Evolution

By **S.J. GOLDSMITH**,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE largest Socialist Party in the world—the British Labour Party — has issued a document which attempts to show how Socialism could be applied in the 1960's, and how a further step could be made in the evolution towards an equitable society. Socialist parties in other countries, who look up to the Labour Party for guidance, will, however, be well advised to remember that British remedies to various social ills are not universally applicable, and that the document — Signposts for the Sixties — can serve them only as a basis for discussion and not as a blueprint. British Socialists—and many of them don't even like the designation and prefer to be called "British Labour" — went their own way right from the very beginnings of Marxian Socialism. From William Morris through the Webbs, to Laski, Bevan, Foot and Crossman, it was always The British Way of Doing It.

This document is not an election programme, as Richard Crossman, Chairman of the Labour Party, pointed out in a radio interview, but an outline of objectives, centred on a few issues of the home front.

Of the five sections in the report, the one on public ownership of building land is the most interesting. The document does not propose to nationalize land wholesale. On the contrary, nationalization as a general principle is dropped in favour of public ownership of selected sites. This measure is designed to prevent speculation, which holds up slum clearance and enables individuals to get rich at the expense of the public.

A land commission, set up by the Government, would purchase land on which building or rebuilding was to be authorized. No permission for private development would be granted until the land was acquired by the land commission, acting as custodian for the nation. The commission would lease sites for private development where suitable, but on terms which ensure that the public would benefit from a future rise in land values.

Not New

This, to be sure, is not such a startling proposal; it intends to apply to land the principles already applied to transport, the Bank of England and other spheres of economic and financial activity. London Transport was taken over by an act introduced by a Tory Government. Again, the Bank of England was taken over by a Tory Government under Churchill. Why not land for building? The crying need in this country is for accommodation, not for food.

In industry — another sphere tackled by the document — a national corporation would establish new industries based on modern science, and thus enable the public to reap the rewards of scientific research, done out of public funds, and also to pioneer industries which would not attract private capital for fear of loss, but which are essential to the nation and could be made to pay in due course. This does not mean that private enterprise would not be able to develop its own ideas and establish industries of novel design and pioneering character.

Another field where the national corporation would act is industries asking for Government subsidies. Where assistance is required from the State, the public should participate in the enterprise, it is argued.

Planning Board

The document recommends the appointment of an industrial planning board to supervise economic growth and watch over production. The Board would merely guide individual industries and give them a target. Nothing revolutionary here. This sort of thing worked well in wartime. Since there is a cold war on, and also fierce international competition for markets, there must be an industrial general staff to fight the cold war and the economic war.

The proposed stricter checks on tax-dodging — a capital gains tax, and a recasting of contributions and benefits in national insurance — are of local interest only.

As was to be expected, the proposal to integrate public—i.e. private-schools into the state system created most excitement. Parents are notoriously touchy about the education of their children. And there is the element of snobbery, too. Middle-class parents want their children to go to Eton, and Harrow (boys) and Roedean and Cheltenham (girls). They don't want to abolish these establishments. The document rejects the idea of training a future elite, even an elite of talent, and demands equal opportunity of all who may benefit by a good eduation. That public schools perpetuate class distinctions and prevent genuine equality of opportunity — one of the things which everybody here admires in Russia — is not disputed. The document proposes the setting up of an educational trust, which would consult with each public school and devise the method of its integration. The ultimate aim would be to eradicate the notion that only the children of a minority are potential leaders. A good education should not be the exclusive preserve of the sons and daughters of people who can afford to pay six hundred pounds a year for it.

It will be harder to integrate Eton than to nationalize the I.C.I. — a detached philosopher opined the other day.

Fundamentalist Opposition

This document will be opposed by some people in the Labour Party. The fundamentalists are saying that it was not Socialism, but Tory Reform or Liberal Middle-of-the-Way remedies. However, it is bound to command a large majority at the next Labour Conference. Whether it would command the support of a majority of the British people at the next general election remains to be seen. But it seems the pendulum is swinging back. The swing will depend on the alternative Labour can offer, and this document is an attempt to formulate the alternative.

Malagasy: A Unique Island Off the African Coast

By **ERWIN FRENKEL**,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Madagascar, now known as the Malagasy Republic, is the world's fourth largest island, after Greenland, New Guinea, and Borneo (Australia, being a continent, is not in the running).

Separated from the east coast of Africa by the 250-mile-wide Mozambique Channel, the island is 350 miles wide and almost 1,000 miles long.

But although it lies in the Indian Ocean, Malagasy is not in the true sense African at all. Its people, customs, language, flora, fauna, and even geology are different from the mainland and resemble the Malayan archipelago in the Pacific.

Tourists are impressed by the island's colourful vegetation and by the zoological curiosities. In 1952 a coelocanth was caught in the deep waters off shore. Previously the scientific world knew of this unique species of fish only from its fossilized remains and assumed it had been extinct for seventy million years.

Twenty Tribes

The people of Malagasy — who number over five million — are in large part descendents of Malayans and Melanesians who found their way to the island in the distant past. There are approximately 20 different tribes on the island but there is a fundamental linguistic and cultural homogeneity. Their language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family which includes the languages of Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaya.

For many years the British and the French competed for control of the island, and the Malagasy rulers shrewdly played one against the other. But in 1896 the island was finally annexed by the French.

Eventually it become an overseas Department of France, with representation in the French Parliament. In 1958 it became an autonomous republic in the newly established French Community, and two years later requested and received — without fuss — complete sovereignty. Malagasy chose, however, to retain its membership in the Community.

Well Prepared

Most observers consider Malagasy to have been uniquely well prepared for the challenge of independence. Between 1946 and 1958 the F.I.D.E.S. (French overseas development programme) invested $270m. for public improvements in the country, ranging from harbours to schools. The French also encouraged the study of the Malagasy language and customs. At the turn of the present century the colonial administration initiated the founding of the Malagasy Academy which, in addition to its work in archaeology and anthropology, has also been instrumental in encouraging scientific research designed to develop the economy and raise the standard of living.

Where the French ruled there was always a serious interest in building appropriate capital cities. In the case of Tananarive, the Malagasy capital, tourists agree that, the French amply succeeded. The city, situated on seven peaks in the hilly interior of the country, is well planned, abounds in flower-lined streets, substantial looking public buildings and pleasant parks and gardens.

Malagasy's chief resources are rice — the staple foodstuff — coffee — the most important export — vanilla, sugar, and sisal. About five per cent of the country's exports comprise minerals, of which graphite, mica, and quartz are the most important. Recent surveys have also uncovered uranium deposits.

Status Symbol

One of the most interesting aspects of Malagasy's agriculture-based economy is the role played by cattle. In 1958 over six million head of cattle were registered by their owners, but it is estimated that the actual number was closer to eight million. Yet despite this abundance of cattle their primary function is not as beasts of burden or sources of food, but rather as signs of wealth and as religious symbols. However, in recent years a start has also been made in developing a beef industry.

Malagasy is a democracy with a constitution guaranteeing basic liberties, a representative legislature, and a popularly elected executive.

Thus, it is one of the new nations in which democracy is being practised and not merely propounded. This is no doubt due in large part to the patient wisdom which seems to characterize the population, and which so impressed travellers to the unique and colourful island.

'No Matter How Often You Jump'

By **H. BEN-ADI**
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ONE afternoon last week, at five o'clock, waves of transport planes appeared in the sky somewhere in the Negev and numbers of paratroopers made the jump. They floated down in what seemed to the onlookers like seconds, but to those who jumped it seemed considerably longer, though most of them were veterans who had as many as 80 jumps behind them. As one of them said: "You step out of the door into empty space, and no matter how often you have jumped, it gives you a funny feeling."

Some minor bruises and sprains were quickly dealt with by the medical team which also made the jump. The units assembled were briefed and after a short rest started marching towards their target. A strongly fortified enemy position was entrenched in a strategically very important place and had to be dislodged from there.

To make it more difficult for the paratroopers, they first had to go through a dry exercise, and then repeat the whole thing in a live exercise. By ten o'clock in the evening the first stage had ended and the live exercise began. Minefields had to be cleared, barbed wire obstacles had to be blown up with Bengalor torpedoes, and the enemy had to be dislodged from his position.

Heavy artillery and mortar fire was employed to soften up the enemy and live ammunition was used. The fire concentration was very heavy.

The observers, judges and some V.I.P. guests were 400 metres behind the line of fire, close enough to make one wonder what would happen if one of the gunners made a mistake in his calculations.

We concentrated on the pyrotechnic display in front of us, with an occasional glance at the beautiful Negev night sky with its millions of stars above us. At midnight the artillery fire died down and was followed up with automatic and small-arms fire.

Dense Fog

The second part of the exercise should have consisted of the dropping of supplies from the air to the paratroopers, who were running short of ammunition. At that moment nature decided to take matters into her own hands and make the exercise more realistic. Suddenly, out of nowhere, a heavy, dense fog developed, reducing visibility to practically nil. An air drop was out of the question, but apparently this had been foreseen, for a convoy was already racing with supplies towards the hard-pressed paratroopers.

Meanwhile, a command car arrived to take the guests back to Beersheba, including highranking officers and one lonely *Jerusalem Post* correspondent.

The actual site of the exercise was about half an hour's travelling distance from the road, somewhere in the desert. On the way there it was easy to find the place, for markers had been put up at strategic points. On the way back the story was slightly different. No markers were visible, the tracks of cars had vanished and there were no stars to guide us.

The supposed half-hour trip towards the road stretched into three hours over very rough desert ground, and we did not know whether we were on the way to Eilat, to Egypt or to Jordan. We met the supply convoy on the way, but they were as lost as we were. So was a unit of paratroopers. We did hear machinegun fire but, as we did not know whether they were using live or dummy ammunition, we did not care to approach to ask for directions.

The fog was so dense that all of us were soaked, but fortunately one of the officers had a bottle of spirits with him, which helped to warm and cheer us. Our main worry was whether the petrol would last until we reached a road. Finally, just as dawn was breaking, we saw a landmark which indicated that we were near a road, though it took nearly an hour for us to reach it, down the wadis and up the hills.

We reached it just as we ran out of petrol. Fortunately, it turned out that we had strayed only two kilometres from the spot where cars were waiting to take us to Beersheba. Our officers were apologetic to the guests, but their leader said that they had enjoyed the small adventure because it made the exercise so much more realistic.

Sun and Wind Elude Harness

ROME (AP). — People in a primitive jungle or a lonely desert are likely to cook their food with the sun and warm their dwellings with subterranean heat a lot sooner than the modern housewife in a big city.

The latter will have to keep relying on her local power company a long time yet, according to the world energy picture shown 500 experts yesterday at the U.N. conference on new sources of energy.

A U.N. technical specialist reported on the general findings of almost 300 scientific papers prepared for the international two-day conference here, the first to look at practical instead of theoretical ways to put wind, sun and earth-heat (geothermal energy) to work.

The Reverend Emmanuel S. de Breuvery, a French Jesuit priest in the U.N. Economic and Social Affairs Department, addressed the specialists from 71 countries at their first working session.

The conference formally opened Monday in the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization building here.

Father de Breuvery said the new forms of natural energy "probably will play a small part in world figures during the foreseeable future."

"At the consumer level," he said, "it is a question of finding out whether the use of new sources—for the production of heat or cold or for air conditioning, for example — can bring appreciable savings over the cost of using conventional forms of energy for the same purposes."

Electricity does not exist, however, for an estimated two billion humans—more than half the world population — whose problem is one of basic need rather than better saving, he explained.

Searches are going on throughout Latin America, Africa and the Far East for geothermal fields — areas where geysers and natural steam or hot water exist.

The 59-year-old priest said prospecting is becoming better known, with techniques similar to those for discovering natural gas fields, and the cost of building geothermal plants falls within the same price range as normal plants.

"It is possible to generate electricity in small, simple plants made up of light, compact units that are easy to transport and install," he said.

The problems in putting solar and wind power to work at a price that economically poor countries can afford are greater. Both sources are sporadic, the expert said, and their energy is hard to store.

Small and medium-size windmills can do a big job in underdeveloped areas where atmospheric conditions are favourable, according to the reports de Breuvery summarised.

In India, 200 locally-made windmills are soon to go up. Studies of wind conditions are going on in such scattered nations as Argentina, Burma, Somalia, Israel, Pakistan, Haiti and the Egyptian part of the UAR.

Russia May Act To Ease Laos Deadlock

VIENTIANE (Reuter). — Western diplomatic sources here expect a major Russian diplomatic move shortly to speed progress towards formation of a "government of national unity" in Laos.

The sources said the Soviet Ambassador to Laos, Mr. A. Abramov, has ended a series of "friendly" talks with Ambassadors in Vientiane in which he stressed that Russia wanted quick progress on this issue.

He told the envoys that Russia had no wish to be difficult over Laos and said the attention of both East and West was needed for problems like Berlin, Cuba and Bizerta, the sources added. Mr. Abramov, who is also Ambassador to Cambodia, is on his first visit to Laos since the downfall of Prince Souvanna Phouma's government late last year.

Western sources said their impression was that Mr. Abramov had been sent to prepare the West for a major move by Russia, probably at the Geneva conference on Laos, to hasten the progress of the talks between the three factions — right-wing, left-wing and neutralist.

But in Geneva on Monday the 14-power Laos conference failed to agree on an American proposal to ban reprisals or discrimination against persons, groups or organizations involved in the Laos fighting.

The problem is the third part of a series of questions about a cessation of hostilities in the Indo-China kingdom. Last Friday, the conference disagreed on the first two parts, and discussion of all three has now been shelved.

The first two parts concerned the liberation of prisoners of war and civilian internees captured or interned during the fighting, and delivery of non-Laotian prisoners to the International Control Commission for repatriation to their chosen destination.

The Indian delegate, Mr. Arthur Lall, said the U.S. proposal encroached on Laotian sovereignty. It was an internal problem which should not be dealt with by the conference, and he hoped the U.S. would withdraw it. An American delegation spokesman said later they were "surprised" by Mr. Lall's statement. It had been proved foreign troops were involved in the fighting, and this was obviously an international problem, he said.

Kenyatta Confers With Kenya Ruler

NAIROBI (Reuter). — The Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, yesterday called in Mr. Jomo Kenyatta for 90 minutes of talks on the colony's future.

Mr. Kenyatta, finally freed on Monday of all restrictions after being convicted of managing Mau Mau, went to the District Commissioner's office at Kiambu, near his new home at Gatundu, for his first meeting with the man who last year called him "The African leader to darkness and death."

A joint agreed statement issued after the meeting said Mr. Kenyatta and the Governor "discussed a variety of subjects affecting the future of Kenya. The subjects included constitutional advance, security, restoration of confidence and the release of the few remaining restrictees."

Sir Patrick and Mr. Kenyatta met the press briefly after the meeting. Mr. Kenyatta, asked if agreement had been reached on any of the points discussed, smiled and said: "I think so."

Vital Subject

After saying he was happy that the meeting had been held, Mr. Kenyatta repeated points made in the joint statement, describing the release of restrictees as a "vital subject."

He said "no final decision has been reached" on the subject of his entering the Legislative Council. The meeting would facilitate other formal talks to be held later, he said. "We decided we would continue to discuss things and whenever there are things to be talked about we would arrange to meet."

Yesterday's meeting coincided with an order by the Governor enabling two former colleagues of Mr. Kenyatta to return freely to Kenya after living outside the Colony since the start of the Mau Mau emergency in 1952.

The two men, Joseph A. Murumbi and Peter Mbiu Koinange, were members of the Kenya African Union before it was proscribed at the beginning of the emergency. Mr. Murumbi has been in London ever since.

Mr. Koinange was also in London at first, but later became African Affairs Adviser to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and recently became Secretary of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa. He is now in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, and is expected to arrive here by road today.

Goya's 'The Duke' Stolen in London

LONDON (Reuter). — Goya's picture of the Duke of Wellington, recently bought for Britain for £140,000, has vanished from the National Gallery.

The picture was in position when the gallery closed at six Monday evening, but was found to be missing before the gallery reopened at 10 yesterday morning.

A statement from the trustees said that the picture is painted on a panel which is in a delicate condition.

The painting, a half-length portrait of the man who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, was bought for £140,000 by a Texas oil millionaire, Mr. Charles Wrightsman, at a London auction last June.

A campaign among art-lovers to keep it in Britain followed and early this month Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that the Wolfson Foundation had promised to pay £100,000 and Parliament would provide the other £40,000 buy it back.

As a result of the outcry over its possible removal to America, Mr. Wrightsman offered the Goya to the National Gallery for the price he had paid for it.

The portrait was painted in 1812 after the Battle of Salamanca.

Hongkong Beats Cholera Menace

HONGKONG, (AP). — With more than half of Hongkong's population inoculated, cholera in this congested British Crown Colony has apparently been brought under control.

A Government spokesman said yesterday that only two cholera cases had been reported in the previous 24 hours. The total number of cases since the outbreak of cholera last Wednesday now stands at [illegible]. Of these four were fatal.

Cholera vaccine amounting to some half million c.c. has poured into this colony from the U.S., Britain, India, Australia and Sarawak in the past 48 hours.

A Government spokesman said so far 1,250,000 persons have been inoculated at Government inoculation centres. An estimated 500,000 had their inoculation at private clinics.

The Government is maintaining strict precautionary measures against the further spread of cholera.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed on passengers from the nearby Portuguese colony of Macao and Communist China, where cholera of epidemic proportions was recently reported by Hongkong newspapers.

Nehru Urges Berlin Parleys Instead of 'Drums of War'

NEW DELHI.—Prime Minister Nehru yesterday called for leadership in solving the German problem and appealed to "responsible leaders" on both sides to meet and confer. This is the only way to solve the German problem now or at any time, he said.

Opening a foreign affairs debate in the Upper House of the Indian Parliament, Mr. Nehru began his hour-long speech with the German issue which, he said, was the burning issue before the world today.

"One almost hears the drums of war," he said.

But, he added, this is not at all the way to solve the German problem and achieve German unification. What was needed most today were steps to lessen fear and suspicion in the minds of both sides and not to arm both Germanies more and more.

He said: "The only way to bring about unification peacefully is by increasing contacts between the two Germanies in matters of trade and the like."

Apparently alluding to rumours that he might try to mediate on the Berlin issue, Mr. Nehru said twice that it was not for him or for India to give advice. He indicated that at one time he favoured the idea of disengagement for the two German states, but said there were now greater difficulties to such a solution.

Removing A Barrier

Mr. Nehru said Russia's promise that West Berlin's contacts with West Germany would be allowed to continue "should remove at least one major barrier to talks on the subject." Whatever guarantees were necessary could be evolved during negotiations.

He said all East European countries were afraid of a resurgence of German militarism. The more West Germany was rearmed, the more fears were created. In the West there was also fear of the tremendous power of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nehru said he hoped the non-aligned nations' conference in Belgrade next month would throw its weight on the side of peace in Europe. He hoped the conference would do some good and not merely denounce what it disliked.

On other points the Prime Minister repeated most of the stands he outlined in last week's foreign policy debate in the Lower House.

He said Portugal was committing "primitive savagery and barbarity" in Angola and said Britain's failure to censure Portugal was "very unfortunate."

He called France "a vanishing imperialism which has struck back" in Tunisia.

On the issue of India's border dispute with China, he said some Communist leaders in India were "justifying China's action" and called this an anti-Indian attitude. Mr. Nehru said India wants to keep the door open for further talks with China on the border "because the Chinese are sitting on our territory" and India does not intend to let the issue drop. He admitted that he does not know the next step, but said he was not "thinking of settling the question by war."

(AP, Reuter)

Mikoyan Warning On Access to Berlin

TOKYO (AP). — Soviet First Deputy-Premier Anastas Mikoyan took off for Moscow yesterday after a nine-day visit to Japan. He was the first top-level Russian to visit Japan since the end of the War.

His mission ostensibly was to open a Soviet trade fair but Mr. Mikoyan was anything but a plain ribbon-cutter.

He waged a campaign against the U.S.-Japan security treaty and warned that war over Berlin would mean bombs on Japan. In a farewell news conference he said that the Western Powers will have no access to Berlin after the Soviet Union signs a peace treaty with East Germany unless they sign separate peace treaties too.

After levelling this blunt warning, on which he did not elaborate, Mr. Mikoyan tried to minimize the Berlin crisis. He accused the U.S. of creating it artificially and dismissed the future problem of access to Berlin as a "minor point." The inference was that it was a minor point if the West agreed to Soviet terms.

Attacks U.S.

Mr. Mikoyan used the news conference as a platform for another attack against the U.S. and its Western allies. He compared the destruction of Stalingrad by German Fascists to the American atom-bombing of Hiroshima. He suggested that the two become sister cities.

The visitor again attacked the Japanese-American security pact and U.S. agreements with other Asian allies. He denied that Soviet military pacts with Communist China and North Korea had increased tension in the Far East.

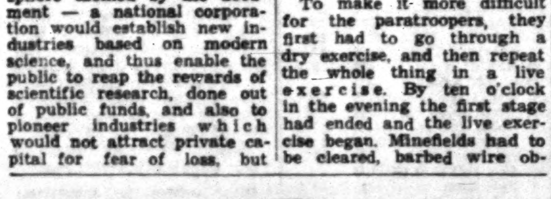
He charged that the U.S. was meddling in South Korean affairs and that it had set up an "irresponsible" government there.

No trade agreements came out of the tour. Mr. Mikoyan did agree to a Fall conference in Moscow on the fishery problem. He also agreed to an exchange of agricultural experts.

More Politicians Arrested in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuter). — Three leaders of one of Nepal's banned political parties were arrested here on Sunday night.

They belonged to the Praja Parishad, an opposition group outlawed with other political parties when King Mahendra dismissed the government and parliament and took over himself last December. The arrested were Chuda Prasad, a former Foreign Minister, Pushkar Nath, the party's former General Secretary, and Ramhari Sharma, who last week made a public statement demanding restoration of civil liberties.



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To All Directors of Museums, Galleries and Educational Exhibitions

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Directors of institutions who have not yet received a circular from us are requested to give notification of their address to the Publications Service, Central Office of Information, Jerusalem.

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

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Payment of interest on the above bonds and redemption of part thereof will be effected on August 25, 1961, as follows:

BEARER BONDS

INTEREST:
Payment will be made by banks against Coupon No. 12, subject to the linking terms and to deduction of 25% Income Tax.

PRINCIPAL:
The bearer bonds of the Second Group have been drawn for redemption, and the various banks will pay the redemption monies against the surrender of such bearer bonds complete with attached coupons that have not become due for payment (i.e. coupon number 13 upwards) with the exception of the last coupon numbered 18.

Before submitting bonds for redemption, care should be taken to detach therefrom coupon number 12 for separate collection.

REGISTERED BONDS

Interest due, and one eighth of the capital amount of the bonds, will be paid, subject to the linking terms, directly to the registered bondholders by the Corporation.

חברת החשמל לישראל בע״מ
The Israel Electric Corporation Ltd.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

6½% 1957-1964 Bonds

(Linked to the Cost-of-Living Index)

Since the Consumers' Price Index for July 1961, published this month by the Central Bureau of Statistics, does not include prices of vegetables and fruit, The Israel Electric Corporation consulted the representatives of the Treasury (guarantors of the bonds), The Bank Leumi Le-Israel Trust Co. Ltd. (trustees of holders of the bearer bonds), and the Workers Bank Trust Co. Ltd. (trustees of holders of the registered bonds) with a view to determining the rate of payment of interest and of principal due on August 25, 1961.

To avoid delay in payment of interest and principal, it has been decided that The Israel Electric Corporation will pay, in the meantime, the interest and principal on the basis of the comprehensive index (including vegetables and fruit) last published, which stood at 110.4 points (equivalent to 303.6 points of the old index), until it can be finally determined whether and to what extent there occurred a change in the Cost-of-Living Index affecting, under the linking provisions of the bonds, the rates of payment of interest and principal.

The difference resulting from a change in the index, if any, will be settled as follows:

On Bearer Bonds:

AS REGARDS PRINCIPAL — with the person in possession of coupon number 18 of bonds of the SECOND GROUP (to be detached therefrom on redemption) soon after the date on which the difference is established.

AS REGARDS INTEREST — with the person producing the interest coupon first due for payment after the date on which the difference is established.

On Registered Bonds:

AS REGARDS PRINCIPAL — with registered holders of the bonds.

AS REGARDS INTEREST — with bondholders on the Corporation's registers on the closing date of such registers prior to the payment of principal and interest first due after the date on which the difference is established.